

April 23, 1914

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

Established in 1855

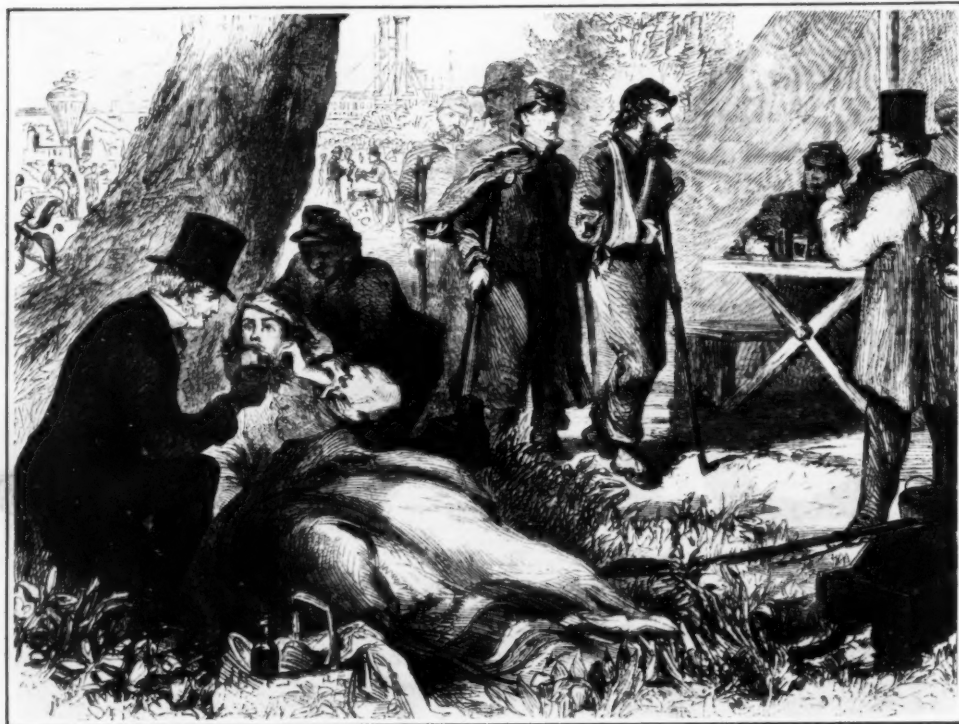


"Watchful Waiting!"

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

Illustrations, News Items and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

April, 1864



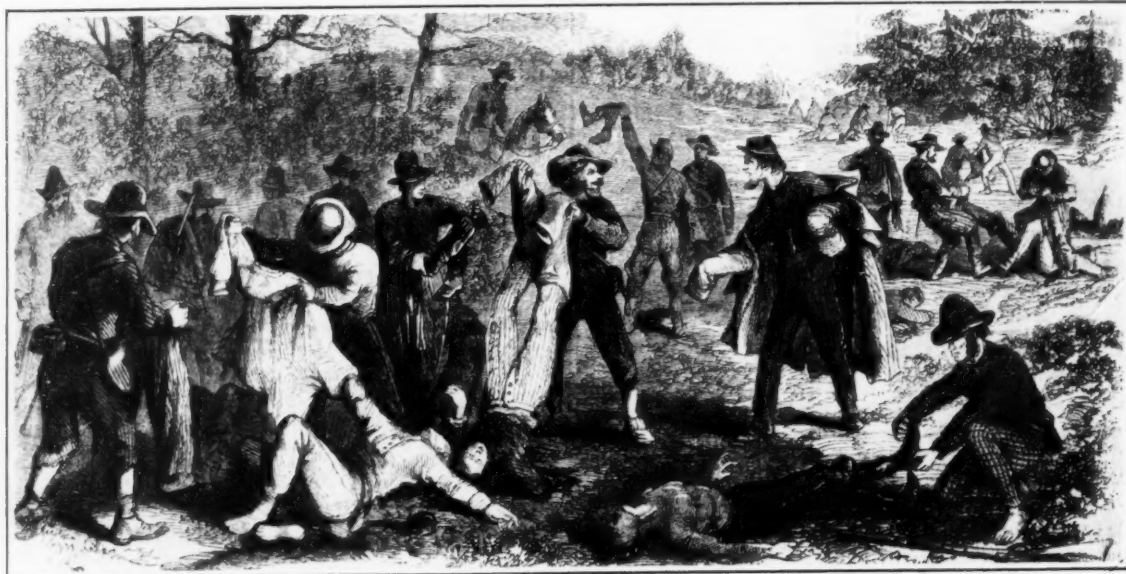
THE GREAT WORK OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION

An association that performed work of inestimable value during the war was the Sanitary Commission, which had its inception among a few Northern women. The Commission grew so rapidly that in a short time its influence was nation-wide. It had hospital and relief stations everywhere in the field, and agents in every section of the country. The purpose of the Commission was to furnish nurses and supplies for the wounded soldiers, provisions, clothing and transportation for the veterans, other than that which the government provided, to keep individual records of soldiers in their care, and to keep open the means of communication between the soldiers and their friends and relatives at home. The Commission held many fairs and exhibits, the proceeds of which were spent in the great humanitarian work.



CAPTURE OF A NOTED SOUTHERN PORT

Fort de Russey, near Yellow Bayou, La., was one of the most formidable defences of the South. A powerful water battery was connected with it. Despite the strength of the fortification and the protection of heavy breastworks, the result of a year's work by 800 negroes, the Northern forces charged the fort. After a heavy cannonade and considerable sharp fighting, General Andrew Jackson Smith, in charge of the Union troops, took the fort. Our sketch shows the 110th and 80th Indiana and 24th Missouri Regiments charging over a thick abatis, or obstruction formed of fallen trees, in the face of a galling fire.



SEIZING THE SPOILS OF WAR

One of the most pitiable things in the entire war was the stripping of the dead and wounded. Sometimes the conditions were such that the victorious troops were forced by the lack of shoes and clothing to help themselves from the bodies of their less fortunate brothers. Leslie's special artist witnessed such a scene after a heavy engagement and drew a vivid portrayal of the victors helping themselves to much-needed raiment.

J. B. GOUGH has refused 900 invitation to lecture this season.

THE nation that will at last destroy all nations—extermination.

A STATUE of the Empress Eugenie is to be erected in the market place of Puebla, Mexico.

IN consequence of the scarcity of nickel a new coin is to be issued of the value of two cents. It will be composed of copper, zinc and tin.

A PARTY of sixty influential Mexicans left the Canejos country, with a Navajo woman as guide, who reported that her people find gold so plentifully that they make bullets of it.

KIT CARSON was at Santa Fé in excellent health. The campaign against the Navajos had ended. Nearly 5,000 Indians had been captured and submitted to being placed on the reservation established by General Carleton.

THE *Philadelphia Press* says that the government has called upon the locomotive builders of that city for 200 engines, to be made forthwith, and in case of default the government would seize the shops. The engine builders have agreed to do the work.

A WEEK or two since the Lord Chancellor gave a decision in a case which had been pending for 200 years in England. The party interested was a laborer at Kemberton, named Lawrence; after the decision he received a letter informing him that he was entitled to the snug little sum of £30,000.

THE work of reorganizing the Army of the Potomac is proceeding this week. The number of corps will be reduced to three—the 1st and 3rd being absorbed into the 2nd, 5th and 6th—to be commanded respectively by Major-Generals Hancock, Warren and Sedgwick. This will make three very strong corps.

THE intention of giving Mr. Thackeray's unfinished story—Dennis Duval—to a distinguished litterateur to complete, has been abandoned in consequence of Mr. Dickens' disapproval. Mr. Thackeray's stories are not so excellent as to be continued by his executors, in which case his tales might be interminable.

THE town of Pisa has been doing something in the tercentenary way, but so quietly, and with so much more desire to do homage to the one name than to bruit many names abroad, that the fact has not been mentioned farther than Pisa as yet. The name of the honored one is Galileo, who, had he lived till this year, would, like Shakespeare, have been 300 years old.

THACKERAY'S children received a kind and handsome letter from Lord Palmerston, offering to recommend them for pensions on the British Literary Fund. The children of the man who had constantly exhorted his literary brethren to rely on themselves, and to discard any notion of State recognition or assistance, respectfully declined the offer, adding, as one amongst other reasons for doing so, their opinion that their acceptance of it would not have been approved by their father.

GEN. SHERMAN is described as being an inch less than six feet high, and about 45 years old. His frame is of a good size, but a moderate development of muscle gives him the appearance of being more slender than he really is. His hair and eyes are dark, his forehead high and so exceedingly fair that, standing as it does in marked contrast with his hair and eyes, it is his prominent feature. His cheeks are marked with deep lines, while age's crow has made a very palpable track at the corner of either eye. A benevolent countenance, together with a kind and genial manner, makes him look more like a minister than the war-dog he is.

IT is gratifying to note the interest which this page is arousing among the older readers of LESLIE'S. We receive many letters of comment on the historic sketches which are being reproduced. One that is particularly commendatory and which proves the accuracy and authenticity of our drawings we append for the interest of our readers. It is as follows: "Under the caption of 'LESLIE'S Fifty Years Ago,' in a recent number of your splendid journal, appear two illustrations, namely: 'Fighting in the Streets of Matamoros.' I witnessed that fighting from the roof of the American Consul's office and LESLIE'S artist on that occasion made a true picture of the warlike surroundings."



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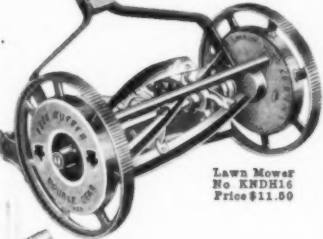
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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1835

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, April 23, 1914

No. 3059

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By George M. Brown,
President of the General Roofing Manufacturing Co.

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The Nation's Honor

THE PRESIDENT—*What does our flag mean to them?*

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, April 23, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

Sneer!

IF a statesman stands for the constitution, sneer!

If a President pleads for the nation's honor, sneer!

If a speaker of the House defends his platform, sneer!

If business men protest against demagogic legislation, sneer!

If the press and public denounce an indecent play, sneer!

If a parent rebukes a wayward child, sneer!

If a woman asks for human rights, sneer!

If a Bar Association resents assaults on the Judiciary, sneer!

If a patriotic citizen opposes attacks upon our representative form of government, sneer!

If a Civil Service reformer rebukes the degradation of politics, sneer!

If a captain of industry exposes the insincerity of a muckraker, sneer!

If a generous philanthropist bestows his favor upon a deserving institution, sneer!

If an old-fashioned thinker commends the simple life to those who complain of the high cost of living, sneer!

If the church utters a warning against those who parade under the banner, "No God, No Master," sneer!

If Justice declares against the iniquity of race and class distinctions, sneer!

If a voice cries out against luxury, extravagance and vice, sneer!

"In the law it is written. With men of other tongues and other lips will I speak unto this people."

The Crisis

WE are at a crisis with respect to the form of our popular government," said ex-President Taft recently. He might have added that we are at an industrial crisis and without right or reason.

The astonishing statement is made by Mr. Newman Erb that the shrinkage in the market value of railroad securities since 1906 aggregates upward of \$3,000,000,000. This is an amount greater than the assessed valuation of all the property in the States of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina combined; more than the assessed valuation of all the property in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota combined, or of Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona, and Colorado combined. It is more than \$30 for every man, woman and child in the country.

No catastrophe in our history approaches such a tremendous shrinkage in values. It is not surprising that the public and the press, regardless of political leanings, are demanding less politics and more prosperity. The New York World, whose devotion to President Wilson has never wavered, warns the Democratic party, as represented in Congress, that "It is still necessary for several million people to earn their daily bread and they want a chance to earn it," and that "All professional politicians are beginning to look very much alike to the American people." It implores Congress "to finish its work and give commerce, trade and industry a chance to recover from their long period of depression and stagnation."

The New York Times, still faithful to President Wilson, commends him for putting a check on the vagaries of the Democratic House and Senate, but says it has little hope of the election of a Democratic Congress next November unless the present Congress will cease "to mess and muddle" with anti-trust bills "for which there is not the slightest reason or excuse." That Democratic war-horse of the South, Senator John Sharpe Williams, of Mississippi, during a recent discussion over the selection of reserve banks, warned the Democrats against quarreling with each other and said: "The poor, dear, old, foolish Democratic party is going through the same game that she can be generally trusted to go through soon after she gets into power. That is its history. That is what led old Tom Reed to say in 1894-5: 'You can't last long because you are not accustomed to governing anybody or anything; you cannot govern the country; you cannot govern yourselves; you are incompetent.'"

Time for Protest

New York Chamber of Commerce

IT is, indeed, a serious matter when the framers of legislation, being the elected representatives of the people in Congress, should seem to indicate that in their minds all those conducting industrial enterprise are less honest, less fair and less public-spirited than those who are drawn into public life to frame and administer the laws. If business men of the country do not generally resent and protest against such implications, they will be considered to have tacitly admitted them. The spirit of unrest has been said to largely spring not alone from unequal conditions of life, but from what has been called the unequal distribution of wealth. Undoubtedly what has been meant is the unequal acquisition of wealth, but there will always be unequal acquisition of wealth as long as there is unequal distribution of brains, industry, and thrift, and those are qualities of mind and character which no statutory laws can regulate or control, but the beneficent exercise of which unwise law can greatly restrict and discourage.

The Cause

The condition of public affairs discloses a great weakness in our form of government. It emphasizes the laxness with which thoughtful people attend to their duty at the polls. Their representatives at Washington, who are so insistent on smashing and busting things, are weak rather than wicked, incompetent rather than dishonest. Swept into office on a wave of popular discontent, these men are determined to do something sensational, to try new experiments, and to accept any sort of a quack remedy for evils real or imaginary. They are ready to listen to any agitator or loud-mouthed demagogue who may come along with a new proposition to investigate, upset, disrupt and destroy.

The most intricate problems of trade and commerce, the most delicate questions of diplomacy, which in other lands are confided to none but the ablest statesmen, are settled offhand by men with no experience in business, with little training for public office and with no high ideals of public duty. Under such leadership, a policy of destruction has supplanted a policy of construction. While an inefficient and incapable Interstate Commerce Commission fritters away its time on witnesses unworthy of consideration, railway values shrink to the appalling amount of \$3,000,000,000. While express companies, with 100,000 employees to whom over a million dollars a week are paid in wages, are driven out of a legitimate business and tens of thousands of workmen on the railroads and in factories are left in idleness, the Department of Justice is clamoring at the doors of Congress for hundreds of thousands of dollars more with which to continue the busting of American industries.

Yes, indeed, the country faces a crisis and it is well that it has fixed its hope of relief on the occupant of the White House, for it will not be found elsewhere in Washington.

Such a magnificent opportunity for the display of a courageous and patriotic leadership seldom has been presented to a President of the United States.

The Plain Truth

THIEF! "The man who will steal for you, will steal from you," so says Mr. B. C. Forbes, business editor of Mr. Hearst's New York American. Very true and Mr. Forbes might have added that a newspaper that buys letters stolen by a trusted employee from his employer, puts a premium on theft and thievery. More than one newspaper besides the American has been guilty of this offense, in order to create a sensation. It is to the everlasting credit of the American people that they have frowned upon "enterprise" of this kind because they believed as Mr. Forbes believes that "The man who will steal for you, will steal from you."

OPPORTUNITY! "The lumber king" of the United States, as he was called, died recently. His wealth was estimated as high as \$500,000,000. His name was Frederick Weyerhaeuser. He was a German boy who got a job in a lumber mill at low wages and in six months was manager of the mill. Who created this man's opportunity? Himself. Behind his success were unflagging industry and unquestioned integrity. He did not go moping about,

envying the success of others. He started in to be a proprietor himself. He did not denounce the capitalists of industry. He started to win the title that he bore at his death as the master and the king of the industry in which he was engaged. What a lesson is this to those who stand at street corners and in legislative seats denouncing the successful and proclaiming the gospel of envy, hatred and distrust.

PURITY! The United States Supreme Court's recent pure food decision is defended by *American Medicine*. This decision permits the use of poisons in food, if they are not injurious to health. Our medical contemporary says that any other decision would deprive the public of eating smoked ham because it contains poisonous creosote. It says that while it is wise to forbid the carrying of concealed weapons, we should not stretch the law so that no one could carry a penknife. This is wise and conclusive, Dr. Wiley to the contrary, notwithstanding. We have an excellent Pure Food Law, but there is something we need as much as pure food and that is purer politics, a purer public service and a purer press, relieved of sensationalism, malevolence, personalities and misstatements. We restrict the merchants from selling impure foods, but we do not prohibit the publication of misleading advertisements and of quack medical compounds and soothing syrups that soothe to death. We have a purified Food Law, let us have purified publicity.

PATHETIC! A man whose good deeds will long be remembered has asked a number of his friends to contribute nine cents a day for a brief period to pay for breakfast every morning for three men out of work in Chicago. This breakfast will consist of three big slices of bread with butter and two cups of good coffee. It may not be generally known that from 1000 to 1500 men were thus fed every morning except Sunday during the winter months by Dr. Johnston Myers, at the Immanuel Baptist Church, 23rd and Michigan Ave., Chicago. It is not pleasant to hear of such undisputed destitution in a great city nor is it pleasant to read the news dispatches from Chicago stating that soup houses have been established now as they were in 1893. But Chicago is not alone in the suffering of its poor. Sad stories were told at a recent mass meeting of unemployed women at Cooper Union, New York—stories of women vainly looking for work in the shops and factories, women who for some reason did not care to enter domestic service. A touch of humor is added to the situation by the announcement that Coxe is about to organize another army of 500,000 unemployed to march to Washington "as the first step necessary in the uplift of the common man." Mr. Coxe proposes that the government should establish a bank in each town of 1000 population which shall "loan money direct to the people." Why bother with banks? Just start the government presses at work and give everybody as many bank bills as he can carry away. Seriously, is it not a good time for thoughtful people to consider what has brought about present conditions?

ELECTIONS! New Jersey is an industrial state. In it the tariff has always been a leading issue. It was the issue apparently at the recent election to fill a vacancy in the House of Representatives, when a Republican, Mr. Drukker of Passaic, was elected by a plurality of over 5000 to fill the place left vacant by the death of a Democrat who had a plurality of more than 3000 in 1912. The Progressive vote shrunk from 4700 in 1912 to 600. A good deal of interest was attached to this election because President Wilson had written a letter endorsing the defeated candidate in which he asked the voters of the district to "show their judgment with regard to the present administration." Naturally, the Republicans attached no little importance to the fact that this judgment was sweepingly against the administration. The anti-Wilson Democrats, led by Mr. Hearst, also made much of the news that the Democratic Congressman elected to fill a vacancy in a Boston district, was opposed to President Wilson's Panama policy. The Republicans derived comfort also from the fact that in face of existing conditions so many Progressives returned to the old party. In Michigan there appears to have been a Republican sweep, twenty-three cities electing Republican mayors, 13 Democratic and 5 Progressive. In Milwaukee the Socialist ticket was rejected by a majority of nearly 10,000. In Illinois the women made a sturdy fight in nearly 300 townships in an organized anti-saloon movement. The selection of Mr. Underwood over Lieut. Hobson for the Senatorship in Alabama was a splendid victory for a constructive statesman of the conservative kind, and was hailed as such throughout the country. It makes Mr. Underwood a strong possibility as the Democratic candidate in 1916. It is safe to predict stirring times at the fall elections. The administration is being put to a fiery test. The trust-busters, railroad smashers and advocates of class legislation in Congress are discovering that the business and banking interests of the country are not to be entirely ignored and that their votes at the polls are beginning to count.

The Fight Over the Reserve Banks

By GUY MORRISON WALKER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Very serious dissensions have arisen over the location of the reserve banks under the new currency law. The selections made by the authorities, designated for that purpose under the new law, have been challenged by bankers in cities which were overlooked or passed by. As the question affects all parts of the country and the discussion is of national scope, we print herewith the statement of the contestants, without, at this time, committing ourselves to either side in the controversy, for unquestionably there are two sides, and we are prepared to present the other.



GUY MORRISON WALKER

THE announcement of the location of the twelve reserve banks provided for under the new Currency Law fully justifies the fears of those who opposed the bill on account of the danger of political influence and personal interest. Does any one think that the claims of Richmond, Virginia, would have been considered had it not been the home of Comptroller John Skelton Williams, and the capital of the State from which comes Congressman Glass, the joint author of the Currency Bill? Or that New Orleans would have been sent to Atlanta for rediscounting privileges instead of Atlanta to New Orleans, for the interests of Secretary McAdoo? Would any one have thought of locating a reserve city at Dallas, Texas, unless, like Secretary Houston, he had been for fourteen years a professor and president of Texas universities before he moved to St. Louis in 1908?

It is difficult to discuss on an economic basis the location of reserve banks, so clearly the result of favoritism and personal bias. Atlanta is not even a reserve city at the present time, Dallas is not even the largest city in its own state, while Richmond has been less responsive than almost any other Southern city to the impetus, both commercial and financial, that has been giving us a new South. In population and financial resources, New Orleans is greater than all three of the above cities combined, while in actual business transacted and cleared, its importance is two or three times greater than Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas put together. It will be hard to justify the splitting up of Louisiana as has been done by the Committee, putting New Orleans alone in the district with Atlanta, when the business between the two cities is so slight that at the present time not a single bank in Atlanta reports a reserve account in New Orleans, while the business between Dallas, Texas, and the rest of Louisiana, is so slight that only a single bank in Dallas reports a New Orleans account. Plainly every consideration of business and community interests has been ignored in the designation of these three cities.

Memphis, which has ten dollars of business with New Orleans for every dollar of business that she has with St. Louis, is placed in the reserve district with St. Louis instead of in the district with New Orleans. The northern half of the State of Mississippi, the character of whose business is absolutely unknown in St. Louis, is placed in the St. Louis district. Jersey City and Newark, most of whose business is so closely connected with New York that their larger banks and trust companies are actually members of the New York City Clearing House, are to be sent to Philadelphia for their rediscounting. What is true of the Jersey City and Newark banks is also true of most Connecticut banks, which, regardless of their close affiliation with New York business, have been placed in the Boston reserve district. It is impossible to call attention to all the mistakes of the Committee, but attention must be called to the attempt to make Pittsburg a financial satrapy of Cleveland; to the division of Wisconsin, the northern half of which is placed in the reserve district with Minneapolis although twenty dollars of its business goes to Chicago for each one that goes northwest; and to the grotesque splitting up of West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana and Oklahoma. The committee has absolutely ignored the two things that it should have considered first in the location of reserve cities and the districts pertaining thereto.

The selection of bank reserve cities should have been determined primarily with regard to the financial centers

of certain lines of business so as to insure proper consideration for the paper pertaining to that line of business when offered for rediscount. Boston, for instance, should have a reserve bank, because it understands and has financed cotton goods and shoes, telephones and copper mines. New York is entitled to a reserve bank chiefly because of its pre-eminent position in railroad finance and in the export and import business. Philadelphia, because its bankers better than any others in the United States are accustomed to handling coal and iron, paper and public utilities. New Orleans, without any question, should have received one of the reserve banks, not only because it is the largest of Southern cities and the strongest in financial resources, but also because of its pre-eminent position in cotton, sugar and Southern lumber, but particularly because, with the opening of the Panama Canal, it will be our first Southern port for Pacific Coast points.

Chicago is entitled to a reserve bank because of its pre-eminent in the grain and packing-house business, but the location of a reserve bank at Minneapolis can be defended only on the theory that there was no other adequate banking center that understood the grain business, and this is not true! St. Louis is entitled to a reserve bank, not only because of its financial position but also because it is the great jobbing and banking center for the whole Southwest. As a matter of fact, every bank in the Dallas District large enough or important enough to carry an account outside of the State, carries an account in St. Louis, and they belong in the St. Louis District. Kansas City is entitled to a reserve bank, because its bankers are almost the only ones in the United States who thoroughly understand Live Stock paper, but it is unfair to attempt to include Omaha and Nebraska points in the district with Kansas City, when practically nine-tenths of their business is direct with Chicago, and there is so little business between Omaha and Kansas City that not a single Omaha bank reports a Kansas City account, while practically every one has two or three Chicago accounts.

I have called attention to the peculiar character of the business in each of these leading cities, for the reason that few of our people realize how much our American bankers are specialists. You can bring a piece of lumber paper to New York for discount and our bankers here know so little about it that they will look at you as if you were a confidence man. Live stock paper also is practically unknown to them. Ten years ago, you could not find a piece of public utility paper in a New York City bank, although Boston and Philadelphia were taking all they could get. Although Boston accepts copper paper without question, it looks with suspicion on coal and iron, which found their first financial supporters in Pittsburg, and afterwards in Philadelphia and Cleveland. You must, therefore, in locating the reserve banks give due consideration to the various lines of business in the United States that need financial accommodation, and aim to secure in these reserve banks groups of men having such knowledge of the diverse character of paper that will be offered as to ensure the fair consideration of the commercial paper growing out of these different lines of business. In defining the limits of the different reserve centers, the controlling consideration should have been the existing lines of travel and the actual course of freight traffic and financial business. Atlanta, for instance, has no business even in the same reserve district with New Orleans. Its financial identity, if you please, is disclosed by the fact that most Atlanta bank accounts are carried in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

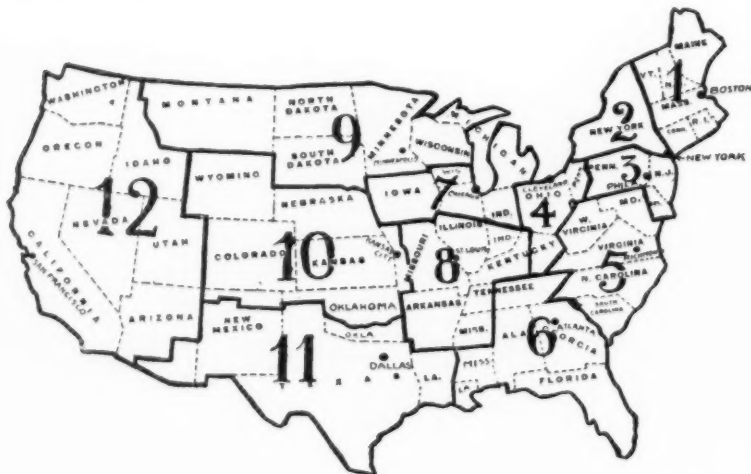
Connecticut, all of New Jersey, except Camden, and northeastern Pennsylvania, through which run the great coal roads down to tidewater at New York harbor, belong in the district with New York City. Chicago's district should include Michigan, except Detroit, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. The St. Louis District should include a

territory—fan shaped—taking in Arkansas, eastern and southern Oklahoma, and northern and western Texas; while eastern Texas and its lumber interests should be included in the New Orleans district with Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, western Tennessee and western Florida. But glaring as all these errors have been they are really insignificant as compared with the slighting of the Pacific Northwest!

Without any question, one of the reserve banks should have been located in Seattle, with a territory including Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. This territory is increasing in population faster than any other part of the United States. It already has four of the liveliest and fastest growing cities in our country—Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma—and through them is financed, not only the great lumber and export wheat business of the Pacific Northwest, but also practically all of the growing business of Alaska, and in addition to this, these cities are fast dividing the Oriental business with San Francisco. As between Minneapolis and Seattle there is no question but that Seattle is entitled to the preference, first, because, there is no line of credit needed in Minneapolis and St. Paul not thoroughly understood in Chicago, while the character of the business at Seattle and Portland is so little understood by bankers in San Francisco, that their requests for rediscounting accommodation will receive scant consideration at the hands of a reserve bank located in San Francisco; and second, because there is not a point outside of Montana in the present proposed Minneapolis district that is distant from Chicago in point of time more than one-half as far as Seattle is from San Francisco. In other words, if every bank in the proposed Minneapolis district was sent to Chicago instead, it still could reach Chicago with its business in half the time that the Puget Sound Cities can reach San Francisco.

The following brief summary will show how glaringly the Committee has overlooked the reserve needs of the different parts of the country. It seems to have labored under some mistaken idea that the districts need some sort of equality in size, population served, and banking strength, but the facts are that several Western Pacific districts do not need anything like the financial strength of our Eastern reserve banks. In some instances, they would scarcely need one-tenth the strength in order to be able to give the same proportional assistance to the business in their territory. On March business alone, the Committee has given the New England States, with bank clearances of \$800,000,000, a single reserve bank. The Middle States with over \$9,000,000,000 of business have been given only four reserve banks. The Middle Western States with \$2,125,000,000 of clearances, two reserve banks. The Pacific Coast with \$550,000,000 a single reserve bank, and the Southern States with only \$975,000,000 of clearances, four reserve banks! In other words, New England gets one bank per \$800,000,000 of business, the Middle States one bank per \$2,300,000,000 of business, the Middle Western States one bank per \$1,060,000,000 of business, the Pacific Coast States one bank per \$550,000,000 of business, but the Southern States get four banks, or one bank per \$243,000,000 of business.

Unquestionably the bias and favoritism exhibited in the selection just announced will arouse so much antagonism from the business and financial districts that have been misplaced and stuck over into districts the reserve center of which knows little or nothing of the character of their business or the quality of their paper, that the work of selection will have to be done over again, probably by Congressional legislation. In fact, if the question is not taken up AT ONCE, along sound economic lines, it seems likely that cities and districts so ignored and discriminated against will appeal to the courts, and so prevent or delay the putting into operation of the Currency Bill as to seriously menace the success of the Currency measure and the prosperity of the business interests of the country generally, that have been looking for relief through its successful operation at an early date.



Map showing the twelve bank reserve districts into which the country was divided by the Reserve Bank Organization Committee consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Comptroller of the Currency. The criticism has been made that personal, political and geographical considerations entered too much into this plan.



The ten districts into which the United States should be divided according to those who claim that economic and financial considerations and the present business relations of the member banks should have governed the arrangement. It is asserted by opponents of the official districting that it is too arbitrary and that this plan is the natural one.

Politics the Curse of Mexico

By F. J. SPLITSTONE, Special Representative of LESLIE'S

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth of a notable series of Mexican articles by the managing editor of LESLIE'S, who was sent into the field to observe conditions and make a report which will tell the readers the whole truth about Mexico, as he sees it. The next article will be "Mexico's Grave Financial Crisis."

MEXICO has few patriots, but many politicians. The struggle that is turning this rich and fruitful land into a waste is political in its inception and prosecution. In the United States self-seeking demagogues appeal to the people with false arguments and specious pleas, and get themselves voted into power. Here the corresponding element organizes a revolution to gain power by force of arms. The Mexican way is the more practical. The agitator gets a certain amount of power and a lot of loot while he is fighting, and in addition a chance at the public crib if he wins.

Millions of good people in the United States doubtless believe that questions of liberty and human rights are involved in the present struggle. Nothing could be further from the truth. It can be stated without the possibility of denial that there is but one immediate problem in Mexico, and that is the restoration of peace. Peace means the protection of property, the protection of life, the resumption of industry and commerce, the expenditure of public revenues in useful improvements rather than in military destruction and waste. After peace is restored the question of the social and moral uplift of the people will be up for consideration, and it must be met and met squarely if Mexico is to take her rightful place among the nations of the world.

In due time some sort of representative government will become possible, but to-day it is utterly out of the ques-



IN THE TROUBLE ZONE
General Rincon Gallardo and staff on a tour of inspection in the Zapatista district. The country through the southern part of the state of Mexico and the state of Morelos is mountainous and terribly broken. In many places the roads are impassable for automobiles.

tion. The people are not capable of selecting their own government. Under the wise and firm rule of Porfirio Diaz they never had the slightest opportunity to choose their rulers. The Diaz government elected Diaz every four years and Diaz appointed his government. When Don Porfirio grew old and feeble politicians stirred up a revolt and he was induced to resign. Then Mexico passed from order and prosperity into anarchy. Let us review a bit of history.



VILLAGE POLICEMEN ON PARADE
The entire police force of Milpa Alta, a town of 6,000 people, on dress parade to receive General Carlos Rincon Gallardo, in command of the Mexican Rurales. The policemen are provided with lanterns at night and these they place in the middle of the street at an intersection and spend their time guarding the lanterns.



BEHIND HIM IS THE GOVERNMENT
A jefe politico, who is practically the ear of his village, and who is appointed by the government, not elected by the people. He is a sort of sheriff and committing magistrate, and is naturally much feared and respected by the simple villagers.



THEY NEED WORK MORE THAN VOTES.
A group of Mexican peasants in a Mexican village. These people are usually docile and easy to control, but they are frightfully poor. They need educational and economic advantages, but the ballot at present would not be of the slightest use to them. Peace and steady work at fair wages would be a great boon to them.

On November 24, 1876, Porfirio Diaz was proclaimed provisional president, following his successful revolt against President Tejada, who, defeated, fled to the United States. The following April Congress declared him the constitutional president for a term ending in November, 1880. At his accession to power Mexico was in a worse state than it is to-day. During his term he accomplished much for his country, but the work was only commenced when the four years had expired. The constitution forbade the re-election of a president to succeed himself, and Diaz refused to listen to his friends who urged him to remain in office. Gen. Don Manuel Gonzalez succeeded him and gave Mexico such a feeble and unpopular administration that there was a unanimous demand for the return of Diaz. Constitutional changes were made removing the prohibition of the re-election of presidents, and Diaz continued to rule Mexico until March 25, 1911. Thus he had five successive elections, each of which was unanimous.

The constitution of Mexico is a liberal one. It guarantees universal suffrage to all adult males. It seems passing strange that any man could be

science, but they were what Mexico needed. In 1910 when the last census was taken Mexico had more than 16,000,000 inhabitants, of whom over 50 per cent. could neither read nor write. And the illiteracy had been reduced greatly during the few years previous. Furthermore Mexico had not until recently any considerable "middle class." Still worse, the ruling class, small in numbers, but strong in wealth, was for the most part cynically indifferent to the public interest. The country had what was actually a benevolent despotism. Gen. Diaz ruled firmly and on the whole wisely. Under his hand the country prospered in a material way and considerable advance was made along educational lines. Nominally education was compulsory, but the actual conditions are shown in the 50 per cent. of illiterates in 1910.

As President Diaz grew older he made the mistake of becoming too conservative. One of the dominant traits in his strong character was loyalty to his friends and he

power, less than \$100,000. Even this insignificant sum was scattered amongst the various departments and so was not available for immediate use or it would have been wasted too. And with all this vast expenditure not one promise for the betterment of the people had been fulfilled; no public improvements were made; no educational systems built up; no extensions of commerce or industry were fostered. Peace was not restored. Mexico was continuously involved in internal strife and her business was wrecked, her credit impaired and her hope turned to despair. Madero was too weak to deal with the situation. The politicians were at work.

While the amount of graft in Mexico, past and present, has probably been grossly exaggerated in the public prints, yet it is true that in Mexico public office is looked upon as highly desirable from the standpoint of personal welfare, and as soon as the weakness of Madero became apparent aspirants for a share in the government sprang up on all sides. Nobody thought of appealing to the voters. The way to power was to be cleared with the sword and the rifle. Long before the coup d'etat of February, 1913, which put the Madero government out of office, Gen. Carranza and others in the northern part of the country were planning a revolution. Gen. Orozco had already headed an unsuccessful rebellion. Zapata was active in Morelos and his forces approached almost within sight of the capital. All was turmoil and bloodshed, yet there was not a single principle involved. Ambition to rule was the motive of every revolutionary



MEXICO'S MOST EFFICIENT FIGHTING MEN
The Rurales, who are the country's principal protection against bandits. They are hardy fellows, carefully chosen, and their officers exercise the power of life and death. In many districts where trouble exists they are the only representatives of law. They can gallop 50 miles across the hills in a day.

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Letters of a Self-Made Failure

By MAURICE SWITZER



Dear Bob:

I'm certainly delighted to learn that you have landed so happily, and from the way you put it, I'm inclined to agree with you that this is the first real opportunity that has rung your front door bell since you began to shift for yourself in the Big Town.

I'm going to give you some advice; it isn't a very tangible gift, but it cost me a lot of money to be able to offer it, so you needn't consider it cheap.

I don't expect you to follow it. Following never ran in our family; we're all leaders—or think we are.

That idea began with a certain paternal ancestor of ours who led a detachment of Red Coats to magnificent defeat during the Revolutionary War, and it has continued down the line in varying forms until yours truly led your sister-in-law to the altar. Since then we've both led a desultory existence, and until recently I was considered one of the leading failures in the Empire State.

Emily never shared that opinion; she always thought I was unlucky, and never could understand why a person of my prodigious ability hadn't amassed a fortune when so many less clever men had rolled up millions.

Like most good women, Emily is prejudiced in favor of those she loves; but I know what's the matter, only I found it out about fifteen years too late to capitalize the information.

The trouble with me was unbounded confidence in my ability, with no appreciation of my limitations.

I'm afraid you have a taint of the same disease; it's hereditary; so I'm going to hang out a red light to keep you from tripping over yourself.

I have no desire to dim your enthusiasm—not the slightest. Enthusiasm is a fine thing when founded on reason, but there are several brands of that article, so I don't think an awful lot of it *per se*.

In a young woman enthusiasm is called vivacity, which is attractive enough in the parlor but not much good in the kitchen when you haven't the price of a hired girl. Enthusiasm in a mob is called frenzy, which has changed many a map—human and geographical—and not always to the best advantage. Enthusiasm without experience is what led your misguided pup to grab Henderson's bulldog by the tail, and you remember what happened to the pup. So go right along and get up steam, but keep your hand on the throttle.

In the language of old Doc Johnson, you are towering

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The question is often asked why some men succeed while others fail. Various answers are given, but all are interesting. The letters of "A Self-Made Failure," the first of which we publish herewith, are unique. After the first one has been read all the others will have an absorbing interest. While the letters are written in a humorous vein, they are on the serious subject of business. "A Self-Made Failure" who has found success in a different field writes to his younger brother who is beginning his business career in New York. In an epigrammatic style, with a touch of irresistible humor, the elder brother seeks to impart his system of philosophy and the results of his experience to the younger man, in the hope of saving the latter from the mistakes of the former.

Oldburg, Jan. 15th, 1912.

in the confidence of 24, and are apt to get the opinion that all slow movers are tottering to the tomb. I presume that's what you meant to convey in your statement that, after surveying the force of the Hopkins Co., you couldn't detect a real live one on the pay-roll. If they are all as dead as you suspect, then, my boy, it looks as though the outfit you're hitched up to is not a business house but a morgue, and you're headed straight for Potter's Field.

However, I happen to know the concern, and judging from their standing commercially I'm inclined to believe that there are several live wires connected with the institution that you must have overlooked; so I advise you to be careful, or you may step on one where there's no insulation and get a shock.

overestimating the talents of the other fellow; but there's often a big surprise in store for the chap who plays that combination the other way around.

Be modest. I know it's a little out of fashion in New York, but for that very reason somebody may notice you.

You say you're anxious to make real money so you may cultivate some influential acquaintances. I've been all through that and there's nothing in it. Blowing in all you make to keep up with a bunch that can buy and sell you, in the hope that their influence will land you in a soft or a lucrative job, is only one form of gambling. It's playing futures; about like buying grain or cotton or stocks on margin.

I used to believe that no man ever made big money by the simple process of saving it. It was my impression that the very rich got that way by making more than they could spend. Well, I never succeeded in grabbing more than I could spend, because the more I made the more it cost me to keep pace with the crowd I trailed with, and one day when I was stone-broke I found out that "big money" was a two-dollar bill. Wealth, like poverty and other trouble, is merely comparative.

I had the wrong viewpoint. Instead of trying to earn more than I could spend, I should have simply spent less than I was earning. I may not have grown very rich that way, but I would have acquired a lot more coin and considerably less experience.

Experience is a mighty good thing, but it's like an automobile. To get it you have to pay the top price, and when you want to sell it you can't collect 25c on the dollar. Experience is the cheapest thing on the market, and if you don't believe it look at the want ads in any newspaper.

Take it from me, Bob, if you ever make "real money," don't invest it all in friendships; put some of it in the bank.

Of course at 24 a fellow's mind is on his pay envelope, and Saturday night is the big event of the week. At 48 it's the saddest day, because if a man of that age is still on somebody's pay-roll, pay day only marks the passing of another week—seven days away from youth and efficiency and that much nearer the bread-line.

This may sound like sad stuff, but I want it to sink in and make an impression on you, so that you'll not be disappointed in yourself and get to look on life as a bum proposition—because it isn't. And the surest way I know to help you make good is to teach you to put the brakes on ambition. Take it easy—not too easy, but make haste slowly—and open a bank account.

Your affectionate brother,
JIM.



"Blowing in all you make to keep up with a bunch that can buy and sell you, in the hope that their influence will land you in a soft or a lucrative job, is only one form of gambling."

You can't measure everything with a speedometer. It took the *Santa Maria* about 71 days to cross the Atlantic the first time. In 5 days the *Lusitania* now goes a lot further; but that little old tub with Admiral Chris, Columbus aboard will be fresh in the memory of men when the ocean greyhound is in the scrapheap of oblivion.

Keep your mind on your job, not on the other help; let your boss watch them, and don't get in the habit of comparing yourself with others, unless you're big and broad enough to give yourself the worst of it. No man ever went far wrong in underestimating his own abilities and

being a class of men who have some education and ambition. Many of them came from the peon class. Some are foreigners who have cast their lots permanently with Mexico. Some, perhaps, are from the wealthy class, who slipping from the positions to which they were born have checked their descent before reaching the bottom of the social scale.

This middle class must be reckoned with. It has enough education to know its wrongs and the wrongs of the lower class. It has ambition and determination. Just now it offers a fertile field for the professional agitator. From it come the writers of revolutionary literature, the senders of anonymous letters, the whisperers of revolutionary sentiments carefully veiled in phrases of liberty and human rights.

In the meantime wherever the civil power is effective the

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Politics the Curse of Mexico

(Continued from page 391)

leader. Even to-day the adoption of the name of Constitutionalist by the revolutionists of the North is merely a clever political ruse. They care no more for the constitution than does General Huerta, because both know perfectly well that the constitution won't work with a population such as Mexico has.

A significant fact is that with the one exception of the Constitutionalist every political faction in Mexico bears the name of some leader. Not to weary the reader with the whole list we may mention the Carrancistas, the Zapatistas, the Huertistas, the Felistas, and the Reyistas. The latter was until the death of General Bernardo Reyes at the National Palace on the first day of the bombardment in February, 1913, one of the most powerful of the factions, and numbered among its adherents many of the best men of the country. But the object of the party was to bring its leaders into power on the wave of General

Reyes's great popularity. Since his death the party has disintegrated, though his memory is still cherished fondly by many of his followers. Politics is the curse of most countries, but where it is based on no principle higher than the love of power and the desire for personal profit it is doubly a scourge. And where it achieves its ambition through the sword it must be suppressed by the sword.

The economic and civil systems of Mexico are those of the seventeenth century in Europe. Economically there is a small class of land owners and a large class of laborers, who have little hope for the future and small pride in the past. They are poorly paid, badly treated and counted of small worth. Until recent years there was no middle class. Now one is developing. The building of railroads, the opening of mines, the development of industries and the more highly organized governmental system called into

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In the meantime wherever the civil power is effective the

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People Talked About

SPECIALY HONORED AND BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMEN OF THE SOUTH



MISS ELOUISE WASHBURN

Of Montgomery, Ala., chosen maid of honor to the sponsor for the South at the coming Confederate Reunion at Jacksonville, Fla.



MISS ELLEN HARDEN CLAY

Of Savannah, Ga., who has been elected as sponsor for the army of Tennessee department, United Confederate Veterans



MRS. M. W. MUIR

Of Bardonia, Ky., who has been designated as sponsor for that state at the reunion of Confederates at Jacksonville.



MISS ADELE SNOWDEN

Of Macon, Ga., who is to be sponsor for the Georgia division of the Sons of Veterans which will attend the Reunion, May 6, 7 and 8.



MISS EMORY TODHUNTER

Of Lexington, Mo., appointed sponsor for the Trans-Mississippi department, United Confederate Veterans, at the Jacksonville Reunion.



MISS REGINA RAMBO

Of Marietta, Ga., sponsor for her state at the Jacksonville Reunion of Confederates to be held next month.



PROHIBITION DECREED IN THE NAVY

Hon. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, who recently issued an order prohibiting the use or introduction for drinking purposes of alcoholic liquors on any vessel of the Navy or within any navy yard or station. This abolishes the officers' "wine mess" long an institution on board of our naval vessels, and places officers on the same footing as enlisted men, who have not been allowed to have liquor on board the warships. The Secretary took this action upon the recommendation of Dr. William C. Braisted, whom he recently had appointed as surgeon-general of the Navy. The order caused a sensation in Washington, and many naval officers were angered by it. It was reported that a similar order applying to the Army would be issued by Secretary of War Garrison, but he denied any such intention.



A EUROPEAN SOVEREIGN TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES

Queen Eleanora of Bulgaria who is to come to this country next May with an extensive suite. The visit is due to King Ferdinand's and the Queen's deep interest in the United States which was strengthened by association with American surgeons in charge of Bulgarian hospitals during the late Balkan war. Queen Eleanora will be the first reigning sovereign of Europe to journey to the United States, although members of royal families have been visitors here. The Queen has been scientifically trained in nursing and is known all over Europe as the "royal nurse." During the Balkan war she personally worked in the hospitals. She is an earnest advocate of the improvement of conditions for women, and will doubtless investigate settlement work and similar movements in the United States.



HUNGARY AGAIN APPEALS TO AMERICA

Count Michael Karolyi, leader of the Independent Forty-eights and the allied Opposition Party of Hungary, who recently came to this country to carry on a crusade among the two million Hungarians of the United States to obtain money and stir up sentiment for furthering the cause of universal suffrage and larger liberty in Hungary. The Count is an aristocrat, although he leads the Democratic party of his native land, and has been accepted there as a leader by the Socialists. In an address in New York he said that Hungary is held down by Austria so that it cannot develop in a national and democratic way. The Hungarian patriots declare that the Hungarians are ground down by taxes and that the country is very backward in many respects.



A FORMER PRESIDENT'S WIDOW AND DAUGHTER

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, widow of the former president, and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, who recently visited Washington before a contemplated journey to Europe. Mrs. and Miss Harrison have their home in Indianapolis, Ind., but Mrs. Harrison has been spending the winter in New York to be near her daughter who has been in school in Connecticut.



A WOMAN WHO HAS BEEN GOVERNOR

Mrs. Carolyn B. Shelton, secretary to United States Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, and clerk to the United States Senate Committee on Military Affairs. When Senator Chamberlain was Governor of Oregon Mrs. Shelton frequently enjoyed the distinction of being acting governor during the Governor's absence, the laws of Oregon having made no provision for a lieutenant governor.



HONORED BY HIS CHURCH IN CANADA

Rev. Dr. Henry Allan Gray, who was recently consecrated as the first Anglican Bishop of Edmonton, Alta. Bishop Gray went to Edmonton in 1895 as pastor of All Saints Church and his ability and personality made such a deep and favorable impression that he was selected for the high office which he now holds.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWEY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

SPORT and sympathy seldom are found traveling hand in hand, but in baseball this year an exception to the usual condition will be noted. The Philadelphia Quakers and the Cleveland Naps are the outfits that will receive the sympathy of the fans and, as this will be backed by substantial cheers and good wishes of encouragement, it may help a lot.



He finds he's got to be some juggler to make good.

Of all the teams in organized baseball, these two have been hardest hit by the Feds' raids, and neither begins the 1914 campaign in shape to continue the good work it did last year. Charlie Dooin's Phillies received the worst punishment, the infield being robbed of Doolan and Knabe, and the pitching staff relieved of Seaton, one of the sport's best twirlers, and Camnitz, who still should have some good baseball left in his system. Seaton is a genuine star and his loss is sure to be keenly felt. In 1913 he won 27 games, a larger number of victories than scored

by any other twirler in the National League and he took part in more contests than any heavier in the American and in only two less than Cheney, of the Cubs, in the parent organization. Take twenty-seven victories from any club and it puts an awful damper on their hopes and chances of being in the pennant race. If you will recollect, the Giants took the pennant last year with 101 games won, while the Quakers, who were second, annexed but 88 victories. From these figures you can see just how important a figure Seaton was in the National League. The Naps' pitching staff was tapped by the Feds and they lost other players who will be badly needed if the Cleveland outfit is to remain in the big running. Besides, some of the boys were badly injured during the practice season, adding more gloom to the general outlook. But managers Dooin and Birmingham have not whimpered. They have taken their misfortunes with good grace, and with a rare show of gameness and pluck have rearranged their men to fit the new conditions and will battle through the summer with a determination to try and offset their lack of pennant contending material with an increased show of ginger. And here's to the Quakers and the Naps. May ill fortune go elsewhere for a time and give them an opportunity to recover their second baseball wind. The fans generally will root for them, and if they do succeed in making good showings, their triumphs will be all the greater.

Feds Caused Salary Increases

No matter what arguments may be advanced against the Federal League as an organization it is a positive fact that it has been the direct means of causing the salaries of the players who decided to stick to the two established major outfits to be advanced to the tune of \$200,000 for the 1914 season. Men who had practically outlived their usefulness in fast company, and were on the verge of being traded to the minors, suddenly found themselves confronted with three-year contracts at increased salaries, while others who still had considerable good baseball left in their kits were able to demand and obtain as high as 100 per cent. additions to their yearly stipends. With the big leagues it was anything to keep well-known players from the Feds. Figuring on the basis of twenty-five men to a club, the National and American Leagues will pay out in salaries next season the startling total of \$1,120,000. Add to this great sum the cost of the training trips, traveling and hotel expenses, ground rents and the pay of the clerical forces, and it will be seen that the fans will have to come to the front nobly with their coin from April to October to give the club owners sufficient profits to guarantee meal tickets during the long winter months to follow.

Olympic Fund Being Raised

Rapid progress is being made toward raising the \$100,000 fund with which the American Olympic Committee hopes to send an unbeatable team of champions to the Berlin games in 1916. The American A. A. U. started the subscriptions with \$2,000, the New York Athletic Club followed with \$3,500 and \$60 in pennies was received from boys who frequent the public playgrounds in New York. Other large sums have been pledged by officers of athletic and social clubs in Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, Denver, San Francisco, St. Louis, Portland, Ore., and New York, and each official has stated that every member of his club will be among the donors. It is believed by the committee members



Looks as if he'll get the jam again this year.

that sufficient subscriptions will be received from many sources to make it unnecessary to call upon anyone for a large donation. It is believed here generally that the Americans will win most of the points in the track and field events, but the committee wants the native athletes to appreciate, even at this early date, that much must be done to practically assure the United States enough other events to enable this country to carry off the Olympic title. If enough money is raised, full teams for every contest on the program will be sent abroad. It is being urged by leading athletic directors that the clubs and college teams bear in mind that victories in the discus throw, the hop, step and jump, the javelin throw and the tug of war count just as much as victories in the dashes, middle distance runs and the jumps. "For some unknown reason," said one director, "the Americans leave these contests off their programs year after year. This should not be so. I am convinced that if our colleges and clubs will put every event on their programs from this time forth and promote sincere and earnest competition in those previously omitted, America will produce champions who will capture every contest at Berlin."

Lived up to His Name

A youngster by the name of Brief, who was something of a hitter, played on the St. Louis Browns last season. For a time he was used as an outfielder because of his ability to hit, and later was worked at first when Stovall was not holding down that bag. During the early months of 1913 he maintained his reputation as a sticker, gained in the minors, though he later slumped and was sent to Kansas City as part of a trade. After one of the trips through the East, during which Brief had shown some good hitting, he was called upon to perform for the home folks. In the eighth inning, with the Browns behind, the latter started a batting rally which promised to tighten the score. With a hope of keeping up the rally, Stovall sent Brief to bat for the pitcher. A couple of men were on the bases at the time and two were down. When Brief started for the plate the man with the megaphone announced: "B. Brief now batting for Weilmann." The crowd became interested. Unfortunately for the youngster, the best he could do was to pop-up, retiring the side. As he walked back to the bench a fan shouted in a loud voice: "B. Brief was."



In the baseball graveyard.

Kohlemainen's New Record

Hannes Kohlemainen, of the Irish-American A. C. achieved one of the greatest athletic triumphs of the still young 1914 season, when, at the recent Thirteenth Regiment games in the Brooklyn Armory, he established a new world's indoor record for 5,000 meters. He traveled the distance in 14 minutes, 57 4-5 seconds, shattering the old American record made by George Bonhag by eight full seconds. The Finn was opposed by a big field, and as the handicaps on him ranged from 175 to 300 yards, his wonderful race was all the more sensational. He covered the first half mile in 2 m. 14s.; the mile in 4 m. 39 1-5s., the mile and a half in 7 m. 6 1-5s., the two miles in 9 m. 34 3-5s., the two miles and a half in 12 m. 1s., the three miles in 14 m. 28s., and the full distance, which is 176 yards more than three miles, in 14:57 4-5s.

\$100,000 Policy On Johnson

Walter Johnson, the mighty Washington twirler, who is today considered the speediest ball tosser in the country, will be the most heavily insured ball player in the history of the game the coming season. At a meeting of the Senators' directors held recently it was decided to insure Johnson for \$100,000 against accident, illness and death. Being undoubtedly the most valuable asset in baseball, the club owners naturally feel that they should protect themselves in case his services are lost to them. The Washington team inaugurated a system of insurance for its players last season, when an accident and health policy was carried on every one of the regular members.

"Summer Baseball" Declared Professionalism

College baseball captains who again are trying to make it possible for undergraduates to play "summer baseball" without running the risk of losing their amateur status are going to be doomed to disappointment, for the governing powers of the A. A. U. have set themselves squarely against the move and vow that nothing will make them change their attitude. You and I may see no more harm in good college ball players earning a little money in the

summer to help themselves through school by means of something they can do and do well, rather than by acting as waiters, hotel clerks or truck drivers; but, as the governing authorities of amateur sport are dead set against the idea, the case appears to be settled. J. E. Sullivan, secretary of the A. A. U., says: "There is no such thing as summer baseball. What these young men class as such is nothing more nor less than professional baseball. It has been held that there is no good reason why a young man, whose talent runs to baseball, should not help himself through college by using that talent just as well as a man



A REMARKABLE CHAMPION BASKETBALL TEAM

The University of Wisconsin's team, which for the last three years has won the premier title of the Western conference. Of 45 games played during the time Wisconsin's basketball team lost but one. Their percentage this year was 1,000. In the seven years of Dr. W. E. Meanwell's regime as coach the players have lost but two games—a wonderful record.

Left to right—Top row: Brown, sub.; Diggle, sub.; Sands, forward; Van Gent, captain and center; Lange, guard; Hass, forward; Voss, sub. Middle row—Anderson, sub.; Stoltze, manager; Stangel, assistant coach; Meanwell, coach; Hass, forward. Bottom row—Bellows, sub.; Booth, sub.; Stevenson, sub.

whose abilities are more scholastic earns money by tutoring. The answer to that is that when a man has finished his day's work he turns to sport for recreation and he should look upon the hours spent on the track, in the gym or in the tank as hours of play. The prime object of college athletics will be defeated when a man turns his athletic prowess into dollars and cents." And there you are.

A Good Cub Story

In the old days when the Cubs were admittedly the greatest baseball machine in the world and everybody was familiar with their old cry, "Tinker to Evers to Chance," the Chicago players were particularly clever at originating inside and trick stunts with which to fool their opponents. In one instance, however, the old machine struck a snag just when victory was within its grasp, and the slip-up caused the other team to win the contest. For weeks the Cubs had practised a new play that went like this: With nobody out and a runner on first, Frank Chance—then the guardian of the initial cushion—would sneak slowly toward the plate as if expecting a bunt. Of course, the runner would take a lead off the cushion in proportion to the distance the baseman walked toward the batter. Then Catcher Kling was expected to signal for a pitch-out, and Evers would slip over to first and take the throw from the backstop, which would nail the runner flatfooted. The first time this play was tried in a game, Blankenship, a big fellow, was selected as the prospective victim. Chance started edging up before the pitcher started to raise his arm for the throw. Blankie led off first, as expected, and Kling got the pitch-out. Evers sprinted to first in good shape and had the runner off the bag by twenty feet, but unfortunately the throw from the catcher was low. While reaching for it Evers got squarely in the way of the rushing Blankenship, tearing back to first. The big fellow, sliding head first, caught Evers in the chest and sent him headlong. When the diminutive second baseman picked himself up, he found that he was ten feet back from the line in the coach's box, and that the runner was safe. This mixup took the nerve out of the Cubs and they lost the battle. However, they perfected the play, and used it to their advantage in many later contests.



About time.

Another Wagner Record

The record of runs driven in by players in the National League during the last seven years shows that Hans Wagner of the Pirates led the entire field on three occasions. The list of leaders and the number of runs batted in by each is: 1907, Wagner, 91 runs; 1908, Wagner, 106 runs; 1909, Wagner, 102 runs; 1910, Magee, Quakers, 116 runs; 1911, Schulte, Cubs, 121 runs; 1912, Zimmerman, Cubs, 98 runs and 1913, Cravath, Quakers, 129 runs. Incidentally Cravath not only led last year, but also set a new record.

In the Spotlight



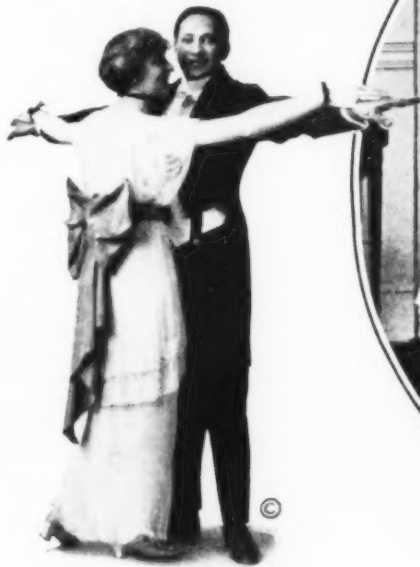
BROADWAY'S NEW FAVORITE
Olga Petrova and George Nash in "Panthea" at the Booth Theatre. Madam Petrova recently entered the legitimate stage as a star, having previously appeared in vaudeville. She proved herself a strong, emotional actress, and her reception was gratifying.



A POET OF LONG AGO
Guy Bates Post as Omar Khayyam, in the wonderfully spectacular "Omar the Tent-maker" at the Lyric, gives one a keen insight into the forceful, philosophical and cultured but troubled life of the author of "The Rubaiyat."



GABY VISITS US AGAIN
Sam Bernard, the famous comedian, and Gaby Deslys, the one-time favorite of a king, out of her element in a plain gown in "The Belle of Bond Street" at the Shubert. But she followed the shock, as she usually does, with a bewildering array of gorgeous apparel.



TWO DANCING FAVORITES
Carlos Sebastian and Dorothy Bentley, who are nightly showing the beauties of the modern dances at the Jardin de Danse, New York Roof.



A PRECOCIOUS CHILD AND AN OLD FAVORITE
Vivian Tobin, Will Archie and Anne Meredith in "The Rule of Three" at the Harris Theatre. Will Archie is well remembered as one of the favorites of the old Welser & Fields days. He is exceedingly funny as the officious bell boy in this new farce.



A LOVELORN MAID
Maud Elbourne as "Coddles," a housemaid who falls in love with Hale Hamilton as a butler, furnishes much fun in "A Pair of Sixes" at the Longacre.

The Season's Plays in New York

Hippodrome	Pinafore	A popular revival
Shubert	Belle of Bond Street	Sam Bernard, Gaby Deslys
Little	The Truth	Grace George
Lyric	The Red Canary	Musical play
Garrick	The Governor's Boss	Drama of Love and politics
Hudson	The Dummy	Detective comedy
Gaiety	Seven Keys to Baldpate	Cohan's greatest success
Astor	The Beauty Shop	Musical comedy
Lyceum	Jerry	Billie Burke
Klickerbocker	The Crinoline Girl	Melodramatic comedy
Booth	Panthea	Romantic drama
Princess	Marrying Money	Farical comedy
Royal	Within the Law	Second-season success
Longacre	A Pair of Sixes	Roaring farce
39th St.	Too Many Cooks	Excellent comedy
Eltinge	The Yellow Ticket	Exciting Russian drama
Cort	Peg o' My Heart	Clever human comedy
48th Street	To-day	Successful drama
Fulton	The Misleading Lady	Full of humor and surprises
Cohan's	Potash and Perlmutter	Novel comedy of trade
Wallack's	Cyril Maude	Noted English company
Belasco	The Secret	Agonies and tears
Playhouse	The Things That Count	Comedy with sentiment
Comedy	Kitty MacKay	Scotch comedy
Empire	The Legend of Leonora	Maude Adams
Liberty	Sari	A maze of melody
Globe	Queen of the Movies	Light musical comedy
Winter Garden	The Whirl of the World	Spectacular revue
Casino	High Jinks	Lively musical comedy
Harris	Rule of Three	Enjoyable farce
44th St.	The Midnight Girl	Musical comedy success
Maxine Elliott's	Help Wanted	Serio-comic play
Palace	Vaudeville	High class variety



ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF MOTHER-IN-LAW
Inez Plummer, as Alice Cook the wistful bride-to-be, Frank Craven, her "best man," Mattie Keene, as Mrs. Cook her mother, and Martin Mann as Mr. Cook, her father, in "Too Many Cooks," a laughable comedy at the Thirty-Ninth Street Theatre.

Pictorial Digest of



STOPPING THE WAR IN MEXICO FOR A DAY

On April 11th the contending factions in Mexico stopped fighting for a day to unite in the strange ceremony of "killing Judas." In every city and village were displayed effigies of Judas Iscariot, from 3 inches to 6 and 7 feet in height and constructed of highly colored paper fastened on bamboo frames, the joints of which were filled with powder. This was exploded, shattering the images.



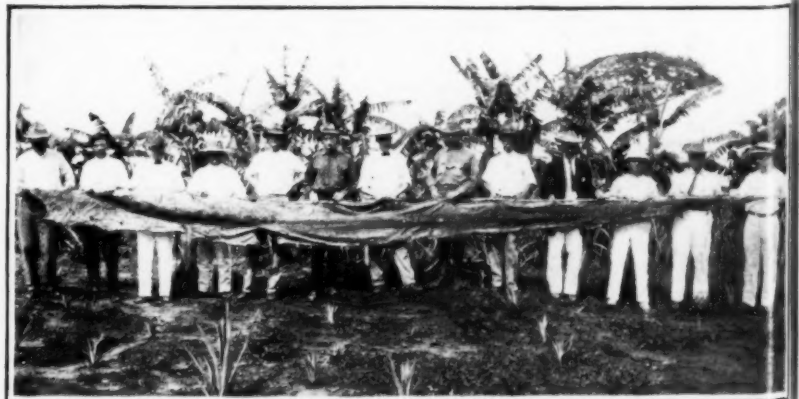
WHERE THE WOMEN DO THE WORK

A Talamanca Indian woman, on the border of Costa Rica and Panama, carrying her babe in odd fashion. The men of this tribe never work if they can compel the women to do so. A woman sometimes earns \$1.50 (silver) a day acting as a pack mule while her husband takes his ease.



HUNDREDS OF SEAL HUNTERS PERISH IN THE ICE FLOES

Recently the sealing steamer *Newfoundland*, one of 15 ships among the ice floes near Belle Isle Strait, off the coast of Newfoundland, sent out the greater part of its crew of 150 to hunt for seals on the ice, after the manner shown in the picture. A storm came up with blinding snow and the floes were driven away from the ship. The men, unable to get back to the vessel, suffered terribly and 75 of them died, while many others were frost-bitten. The steamer *Southern Cross* which carried 175 men and 17,000 sealskins, is believed to have sunk in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.



BIG-SNAKE HUNTING IN SOUTH AMERICA

An anaconda 26 feet long killed at Porto Velho, Rio Madeiro, Brazil, by American engineers. The place is in the region where President Roosevelt was expected to reappear from his exploring trip in the forests of Brazil. These snakes are killed only when lying torpid after swallowing some jungle animal. A wild pig was found inside of this specimen.



TAKING A SHORT CUT BACK TO CAMP

Group of lovers of winter sport at Scenic, Wash., sliding down the snow-covered incline of a mountain after the fashion of the small boy on the cellar door. Scenic is situated in the heart of the Cascade Mountains, 60 miles east of Seattle. Hundreds of visitors from other points come there to participate in the winter sports.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE TIENTSIN

The picture at the top shows a Hong Kong with bachelors and a roughfare is littered and dirty and poor. Men in China labor for low-priced workers who are some competition with the high well-paid America. The picture at the bottom shows Chinatown of San Francisco, its clean strong contrast with the scene in Hong Kong have to wait for the low wages of their countrymen.

WHERE MILITARY MUS SWIM

The surf is generally at Niua-Fou, an island in the Tonga group in the South Seas, that is difficult to launch a boat. A month a steamer passed and a nativeswims on the island with the mail fixed on pole at the top of the island.

of the World's News

TRANSFORMATION OF THE TIENTSIN MAN
The scene at the Tientsin shows a street scene in which the Chinese are very busy. The thoroughness and the people are very busy. They are the Chinese who come into serious work. The scene at the Tientsin shows a section of the new Tientsin. Its cleanliness and neatness are in the scene. The Chinese here do not have to wear the pitifully low wages of their countrymen.



THOUSANDS OF RUNNERS TAKE PART IN A RACE

Start of a marathon from the stadium at Grunewald, Germany, with 2300 competitors eager to win first honors. This is an annual event and in that part of the world it attracts much attention and excites great enthusiasm among lovers of sport. With such an army of rivals it is difficult to capture the prizes.

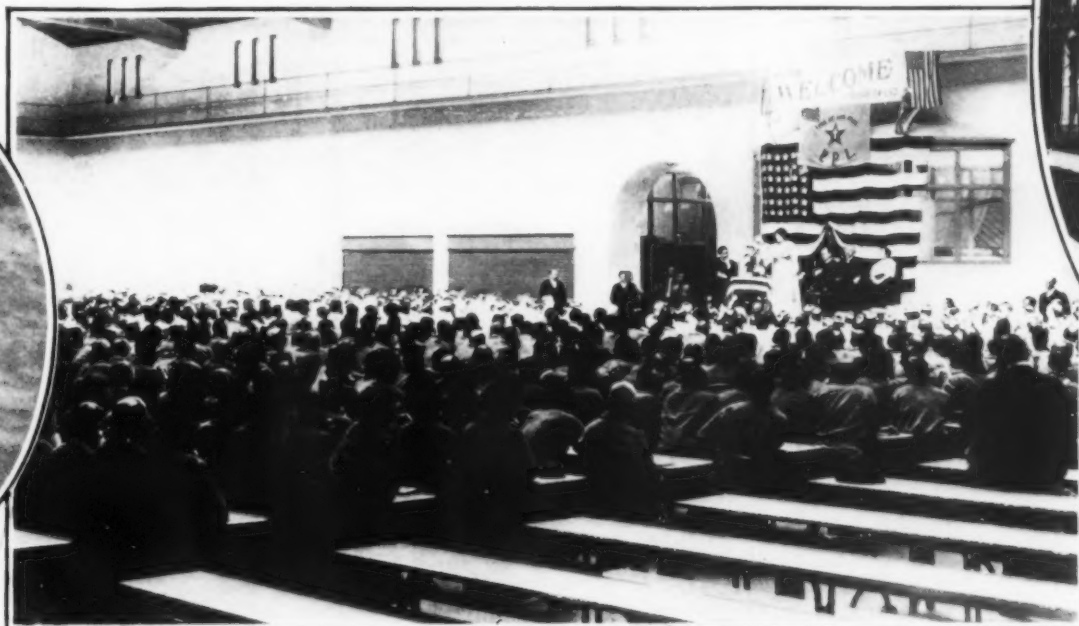


NOVEL SYSTEM OF WARNING SIGNS

The Auto Club of southern California has erected in the streets of Los Angeles hundreds of signs bearing such inscriptions, as "Hospital—Quiet," "Fire Station—Caution," and "School—Careful." These are each placed a block from the institutions referred to.

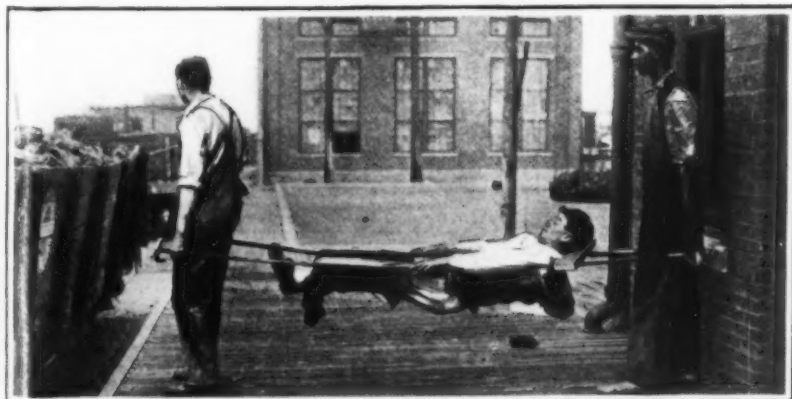
HEREMEL CARRIERS MUST SWIM

The surf is generally so rough in Niu-Fa, an island in the Tonga group in the South Pacific, that it is difficult to launch a boat. Once a month a steamer passes by and a native swims off from the island with the outgoing tide, fixed on a pole attached to the ship.



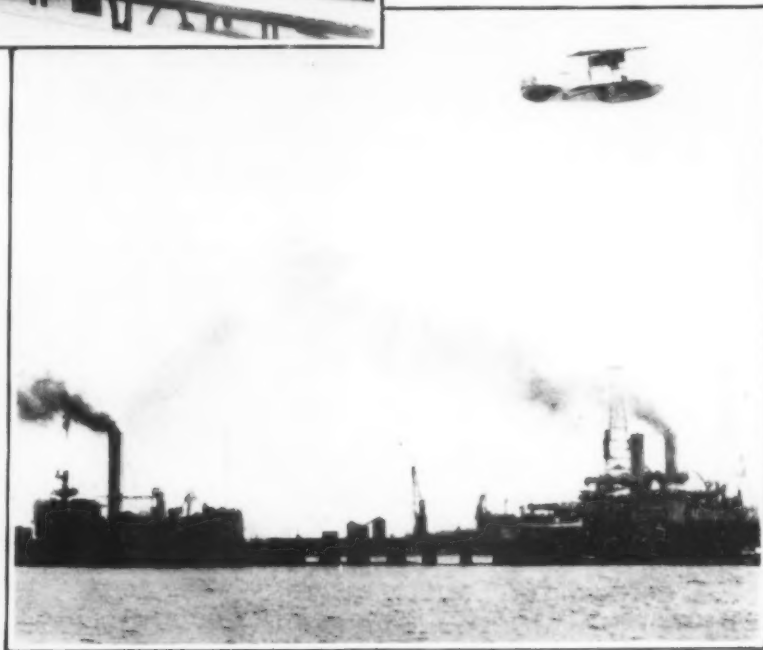
INSPIRING CONVICTS WITH NOBLE PURPOSES

Maud Ballington Booth addressing 1500 prisoners at San Quentin (Cal.) Prison and being listened to with close attention. Attendance at the address was voluntary, but most of the prisoners were present, as Mrs. Booth is noted for her work in reforming convicted men. Among her hearers were the McNamara brothers, who were convicted of dynamiting the Los Angeles Times Building; Abe Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, and Charles Dalton, former auditor of Oakland, Cal. As may be noted in the picture stripes are abolished at San Quentin.



UNIQUE FIRST-AID-TO-THE-INJURED DEVICE

A stretcher made of coats to be employed no regular stretcher is at hand, adopted on the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad system. Two coats are turned wrong side out; a poker and a clinker hook are thrust through the sleeves. The coats are then buttoned around the irons and a stick is placed across the irons as a head rest.



AN AVIATION SCHOOL FOR THE NAVY

Ensign Chevalier taking a spin in an aeroplane far above the aviation school which has been established in the old navy yard at Pensacola, Fla. The battleship *Mississippi* which has been detailed for aviation work, is shown at the left. Officers of the Navy have done some remarkably good aviation work.



B. V. D. and Baseball Usher in Spring

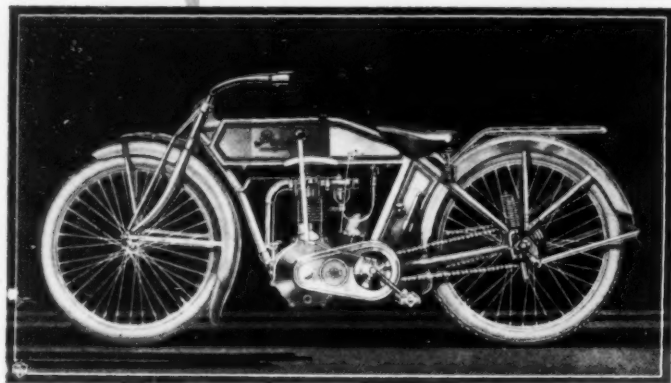
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Politics the Curse of Mexico

(Continued from page 392)

government goes on in the old way. The lower classes are usually submissive to authority. State governors are elected by the people, but just now they are mostly superseded in authority by military governors appointed from the army by President Huerta. Mexico has a cabinet position known as the Ministry of Gobernacion which has no parallel in the United States. It deals directly with the state governments, and even in a way with the municipalities. Its instrument in the municipality is the jefe politico, an appointive officer who combines judicial and executive functions, and who is not responsible to the local authorities, but only to the Minister of Gobernacion. By many the jefe politico is said to be the worst enemy that good government has in Mexico. Be this as it may it is certain that even in local matters there is very little real self-government in the country.

The people of the United States are very apt to think of Mexicans as white people like themselves. But they are not. Only 19 per cent. of the population is white, or nearly white. Of the remainder 43 per cent. are of mixed blood and 38 per cent. pure Indian. The population of Mexico will average in color about as dark as that of Japan. Mexicans are as different from us in ideals as in color.

A few evenings ago I was talking with a Mexican of great wealth, refinement and mentality. The conversation turned on political executions and here it may be observed that with four governments in less than that many years it takes a pretty alert man to be on the right side all the time—and my friend said: "When a man keeps up a correspondence with an enemy of the government and gives him encouragement it is right that he should die. There is no other way." That is probably the sentiment of 99 per cent. of the educated and enlightened Mexicans. They cannot understand why the people of the United States should get excited because whatever government may be in power shoots a few men who are actively opposing it. Diaz did it in the beginning of his administration. The people expect it. They will not respect a government that does not follow the traditional policy of the country. Politics is a dangerous game here, and yet it has many players.

As a matter of fact the number of political executions in Mexico has been ridiculously exaggerated. Few have occurred, but many have been reported. General Diaz was not an inhuman monster, delighting in the shedding of blood, but he was a stern man and when he thought it necessary to condemn some one who threatened the stability of his government he did it forthwith. General Huerta is much the same type of man. He will maintain his government whatever the cost and the stronger his rule the more his people will respect him, providing he rules according to the traditions of his country. To-day, in that part of Mexico which he controls he is the absolute dictator. His word is law. He issues decrees and they are enforced. He levies taxes and they are paid. He directs the army, he makes and unmakes cabinet ministers at will. In all the Republic there is no man whom he must consult, and it is said of him that in all the world there is no man whom he fears.

It remains to be seen whether or not he has the qualities of an executive in times of peace, when constructive work is needed, but it is the opinion of the vast majority of people here that for the present task he is eminently qualified. Even though he may be prompted by personal ambition—this is both affirmed and denied—it is certain that he knows the value of peace as the first step in the regeneration of Mexico, and with half a chance he would no doubt establish it.

If the people of the United States could be brought to understand conditions here they would feel toward General Huerta as the American residents in Mexico do, and would give him all the cooperation and moral support that the constitutional head of a friendly nation deserves.

Poor Engineering

To learn the tango Harry had an itch, But all his labored efforts were in vain; His clumsy hands misplaced the lady's switch, His awkward feet completely wrecked her train!—Judge.

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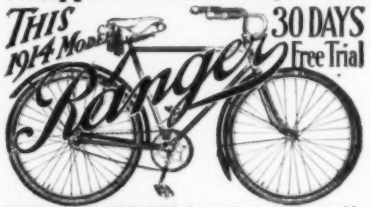
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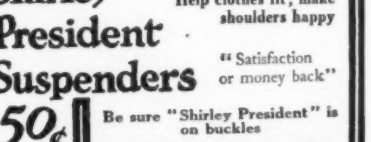
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In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will be devoted to the use and the profit, and especially to the pleasure of all womankind and particularly of girls,—all kinds of girls, rich and poor, plain and pretty, gay and grave, wise and otherwise,—and they are invited to read it, contribute to it and comment upon it, approving or disapproving as they see fit. Their letters will always be carefully read and considered. They can reach Mrs. Clark quickly by addressing her care of Women's Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Correspondents are requested to give their names and addresses, not for publication, but as a token of good faith.

Housework and Home

AN interesting discussion was held the other day in New York City upon the nature of housework, and, incidentally, upon the nature of the home. There was much disagreement upon the housework question. The majority appeared to think that it is degrading to do housework. Mrs. William Force Scott, a leading anti-suffragist, and a lady of great intelligence and refinement, reported that she did her own housework and found it elevating and ennobling. Mrs. Teresa Serber Malkiel, a trades union and Socialist worker, admitted that she hired a servant to do hers for her.

"Housework is drudgery," the Times reports her as saying. "We Socialists wouldn't send our daughters into other people's kitchens to do housework. We must get rid of it. The rich have machinery to minimize drudgery, and such machinery must be introduced into all homes,—then we shall have real homes. A three-room flat," continued this extraordinary woman, "is not a home. If that is the sort of home that they say Socialism will destroy, the sooner it is destroyed the better."

There are few of us women who have not had to do housework. It is, as the Socialist said, a sort of drudgery. But all departments of work have their drudgery. The steady grind of the clerk and the salesman is drudgery. The mixing of his paints and the hard application to his toil are the drudgery of the artist. The teacher has a life of drudgery over exercises and examination papers. The writer has his copying and re-copying. What sort of work is there which does not involve drudgery?

Probably most of those who read these lines feel as I do myself that the drudgery of housekeeping yields larger returns than any other kind. The sweeping and dusting of a room is drudgery, but how bright and clean it is when the work is over! The cooking of a meal is drudgery, but when you see your family enjoying the savory food, what a satisfaction to know that you cooked it and did it well! The washing of the pots and kettles is not exactly pleasant business, but when you get them shining clean, and your kitchen is in perfect order, what a sense of joy you have! And what is this woman thinking of, who says that a three-room flat is not a home! It is not, if a family of eight or ten have to live in it, but a small family can live in a three-room flat and make a beautiful home of it—for, as Mrs. Scott said, it is not three rooms or thirty rooms that make a home, it is love and sympathy.

She is too Beautiful A CERTAIN girl, being obliged to earn her living, was instructed in stenography and was given a good position, but as every man in the establishment promptly fell in love with her, she had to resign. Then she was made a saleswoman in a dry goods store,—but there, again, she became a target for Cupid to such an extent that her counter was crowded with men-shoppers from morning to night. They bought little and lingered long, in spite of the highly proper deportment of their fair enchantress. Again the poor girl has had to resign. Now she is receiving a training in sewing. It is thought that she may possibly be able to fight off her suitors if she works in the back room of a dressmaker's establishment all day. She is not impressionable, and the man who wishes to marry her must be of an especially high order or she will not fall in love with him. This is no fancy sketch, but a relation of facts. Nobody need send for her address, for it will not be given.

Womankind in the Papers HAVE you noticed how much we women figure in the newspapers? I don't mean in gossip but in the genuine news. The accounts of the "cleanings-up,"—of the reforms of the new societies for study, civic investigation and so on,—the bright work of special women,—they are endless. On my desk lie piles of clippings about women and girls, each extract so interesting that it seems as though something

about it must surely get into this department right away, and yet where is the room for it all? I can only hope that every one of you is reading the papers and keeping track of the splendid things which women and girls are doing everywhere, especially in the United States. Do not waste your time over the details of scandals and crime. One has to learn how to read newspapers. There is a best way to do it, skipping judiciously, and yet finding the important and really interesting items. Try to learn it. One tremendous truth will probably be borne in upon you, if you are impressed, as I have been, with the vast amount of space given to the legitimate and worthy activities of women. You will feel that we are "in the limelight," and that it behooves us all to be more careful than ever to do credit to our sex and our nation. It is a great responsibility just now to be an American woman.

Save the Children

THE new Children's Bureau in Washington is beginning well in its work of saving the lives of our little ones and training them for useful citizenship. According to the census of 1910, we have 12,984,762 children under the age of six. Of these 2,217,342 were less than a year old. Last year, 300,000 of the latter died, half of whom, at least, might have been saved if their parents had been intelligent and their homes sanitary. This is a terrible indictment, and it shows how silly have been those people who have insisted that girls who marry need only a smattering of education and that "mother-love" is a sufficient guide to the right management of infants.

In the report of the head of this department, Miss Julia Lathrop, she quotes these words of the great English authority, Sir Arthur Newsholme: "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare. If babies were well-born and well cared for, their mortality would be negligible. The infant death-rate measures the intelligence, health and right living of fathers and mothers, the standards of morals and sanitation of communities and governments, the efficiency of physicians, nurses, health officers and educators." Never were truer words spoken.

Inquiries and Answers

E. R. D., Iowa.—"Should not a woman with unblemished character, who has always lived a moral and respectable life and has never accepted attentions from other men than her husband, be just as worthy of respect and esteem if she separates from him as she was when she was living with him? And is it not much better for a husband and wife to live apart, if they both wish it and are happy so, than to live together and be unhappy?"

In the present state of public opinion, a certain suspicion and reproach do seem to attach to a woman who lives apart from her husband. The only remedy, perhaps, is time. Only be patient, and continue to live a modest and upright life, and you will probably reestablish yourself in the good opinion of your neighbors. As for your second question, the answer would generally be, yes. But before separating from one's husband, a wife should use every means in her power to win his love and nerve him to right conduct.

B. B., S. Dak.—"My husband laughs and jokes with the lady ticket-sellers and clerks in the stores until he mortifies me. With me he is not so pleasant. How can I induce him to be less free with other ladies and kinder to me?"

Perhaps you scold him rather harshly. Generally men do better if they are petted and their faults taken lightly, than if they are scolded. Try to be patient with him. Make a little good-natured fun of his attentions to the other ladies, be as good as you can yourself, make his home comfortable, and after trying this course a few weeks, write me again.

D., Baltimore, Md.—"Please tell me how to clean an Oriental rug. I have a valuable one, and am told that if I am as harsh with it as I am with my ordinary ones, I shall spoil it."

In Mr. Hunter's book, "Household Furnishing," he gives good directions for cleaning rugs. Use a vacuum cleaner, but do it gently. Once a year wash them with wool soap and warm water and dry them evenly. Wash with the nap, not against it. When you put rugs away for the summer, roll with the nap. Sprinkle snow over them when you can. Then brush, and see how they brighten.

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That is why a hundred nations send to us to get them. And that is why the world's oat lovers consume a thousand million dishes yearly.

The demand for Quaker comes largely from mothers who want children to love oats.



Quaker Oats

The Large, Luscious Flakes Alone

No Extra Price

The oats we discard are not wasted. So we charge no extra price to give you these selected grains.

We do it to foster the love of oats, and to make Quaker Oats unique.

way comes from this vim-producing food.

Another result is this:

In Scotland, even, Quaker is demanded by connoisseurs. Wherever mothers know the value of oat food, Quaker is the favorite brand.

It is going today to every part of the earth, to people who crave this flavor.

With you, it's as near as your nearest store.

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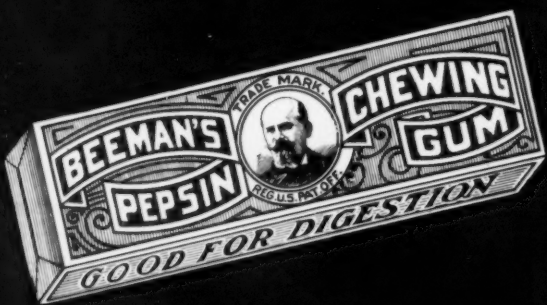
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Our Readers Speak Out

A READER in Kansas City, Mo., was very much stirred by the page of pictures in a recent issue of LESLIE'S showing Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle in poses characteristic of the modern dances. Across the page this reader wrote in blue pencil, "Who are these people? Are they leaders in suppressing commercialized vice, or are they leaders in such vice? The latter most assuredly. Shame! Shame!" We would say "Shame" to our correspondent for making such a suggestion. These people are a man and his wife who teach and give exhibitions of modern dancing. LESLIE'S neither championed nor criticized the dances in question, though our correspondent should have noted the caption at the top of the page—"An Epidemic of Dance Madness."

Mr. I. C. Ruby of El Paso, Texas, writing in defence of socialism says, "No, we are not howling about a full dinner pail. We want a dining table just like yours. Yes, we know what it is like, because we made it." But what's the use of a finely polished dining table unless you have something substantial to put upon it? We can be happy without a mahogany table, but it is hard to be contented when the dinner pail is empty.

A reader from Fall River, Mass., takes exception to the editorial in which we pictured the rise of the late B. Altman from a poor Jewish immigrant boy until he became one of the merchant princes of New York. We commended Mr. Altman as an art collector, but our reader sees nothing but evil in spending thousands of dollars for a bit of porcelain, a rare vase or a beautiful painting, while so many people suffer. Yet do not all these things represent workmanship, handicraft? The high prices paid for old works of art are greatly in excess of the remuneration received by their creators, but they are an incentive to every artist and skilled craftsman to-day to do his best.

Mrs. Laura Crigger of Kenova, W. Va., commenting on Mrs. Miller's recent article entitled "With the Mexican Refugees," says it is a great mistake for the United States to be spending so much money in taking care of the Mexican refugees; that this money might more profitably be spent in caring for our own poor. Mrs. Crigger suggests that the Government might use this money in sending families from the wretched city slums to little farms in Florida, or some other section. The relief of city congestion is much to be desired, but experience has shown that families thus taken to the country soon re-gravitate to the city, and slum dwellers are not always calculated to make a big success even of a "ten-acre farm." The care of Mexican refugees cannot be sidestepped by our Government.

Mr. E. F. Ziner of Connersville, Ind., who signs himself a "workingman," finds in the publication of some of the novel advertising methods of "Go to church Sunday" a text for a protest against the churches in general. "Why," he asks, "should we working people go to church? The church has become a cold storage house where the rich store away their souls while they go out to exploit their brethren—the workingmen." This is a time-worn criticism of the church, arising principally from those who know least about the church through personal contact. The workingman does go to church, and taking the church as a whole if this class were taken from it, by far the largest part of its constituency and support would be gone.

Dr. C. E. Abslum of Chicago, a new subscriber who is pleased with our conservative stand as to big business, aptly describes the present-day politician as one "who is putting block after block for big business to fall over and is not competent to manage the ordinary municipal ownership that so many are clamoring for." If the little politicians would take a rest and give big business a chance prosperity at high tide would soon be ours.

Mr. John Aubrey Jones of Oakland, Cal., writes, "I admire your courage, but after all it is to be suspected that your asseverations are made more from necessity than choice—necessity to please your masters. Big business is all right in its sphere, but it is outside its sphere when it enters the realm of government, dictating legislation, influencing executives and the judiciary, all for the special benefit and aggrandizement of big business." Our correspondent cannot mean that big business, in recent years, has dictated legislation or exerted any of the baleful influences he suggests. While the demagogue has been having his day, big business has been too timid. LESLIE'S holds that big and little business, and reformers, true and false, should be heard on all questions affecting the common welfare.

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A letter or postal card will bring you a copy of the Sheldon Book free of all expense. The contents will be a revelation to you. Don't fail to write. Start climbing upward today.

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Gossip at the Nation's Capital

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

FORMER Representative William B. McKinley of Champaign, Ill., for years the chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, lately returned from a trip around the world to jump into a campaign for re-election to the House. Upon his arrival in Washington Mr. McKinley was the guest of honor at a big reception tendered him by the Jamestown Survivors, a unique organization of newspapermen and congressmen, in which Republicans and Democrats, high in official life, participated. Among those who came to Washington to greet Mr. McKinley was "Uncle Joe" Cannon, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, who was defeated for re-election at the same time as Mr. McKinley in 1912. They represented adjoining districts—Mr. Cannon the Eighteenth and Mr. McKinley the Nineteenth of Illinois. Governor Dunne of Illinois, Democrat, recently said publicly that he expected Mr. McKinley to defeat the Democratic candidate next fall.

Senate five years. Senator Swanson of Virginia has seen four years of service. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, O'Gorman of New York, Williams of Mississippi, and Pomerene of Ohio, all have had three years each. Senator Smith of Arizona has had two years. On the Republican side, the ranking member of the committee is Senator Lodge of Massachusetts with a record of twenty-one years in the United States Senate, having taken his seat March 4, 1893—ten years before Senator Stone was sworn in. Senator McCumber of North Dakota has had fifteen years of service, Senator Sutherland of Nevada, nine, Senator Borah of Idaho and Smith of Michigan, seven, and Senators Root of New York and Burton of Ohio, five years each. This makes a total of forty-six years of service for the ten Democratic Senators against sixty-nine years of service for the seven Republicans.

Although the members of both Houses of Congress talk continually about the



HON. JOSEPH G. CANNON

Former Congressman from Illinois and several times Speaker of the House, who expects to be re-elected from his old district to Congress next fall.



HON. WILLIAM J. STONE

Senator from Missouri and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. He has served 11 years in the upper house.



HON. WILLIAM B. MCKINLEY

Formerly Congressman from Illinois and long chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee who will seek to be elected to Congress again.



HON. HENRY CABOT LODGE

Senator from Massachusetts, and ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who has been in the Senate 21 years.

A GROUP OF STATESMEN OF NOTE

"Uncle Joe" may have a harder fight, but he, too, is confident of "coming back."

"Uncle Joe" announced a new platform on his visit to Washington. He told a startled audience of "Jamestown Survivors," that he favored opening the sessions of Congress each day with a morning hymn. And for these choral exercises he said he would select that grand old doxology: "Renew Our Courage, Lord." This has always been one of the tender subjects with "Uncle Joe." Year in and year out he declaimed against his colleagues in the House because of what he called their cowardice. He used to emphasize this view by declaring that most of them "had angleworms where their spinal columns ought to be." He also insisted that another trouble with most of them was that they tried to keep an ear to the ground, only as he put it, "the crickets would get in and they would think it the voice of the people." Concerning others of his colleagues, he said they were so fearful of getting unpopular that they kept both ears on the ground. "And there is only one animal besides the jack rabbit," he said, "that can get both ears on the ground at the same time."

The appointment of Senator William J. Stone of Missouri, Democrat, as chairman of the important Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, to succeed the late Senator Bacon of Georgia, called attention to the service of the Democrats of that high body in comparison with the Republican members of the committee. This is the committee which must handle all the important international problems of the United States. It is the body whose voice will finally have the greatest weight in determining our Mexican problem as well as the settlement of the Japanese controversy. It must co-operate with the President on all treaty matters. Thanks to the disorganization of the State Department and the lack of competent authorities on international law there, this Senate committee must supply the deficiency. It is a peculiar situation, because for the first time in decades the fate of an administration may depend upon its foreign policy. Senator Stone has had eleven years of service in the Senate and Senator Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, who is the latest addition to the Democratic membership of the body, has had one year. Senator Clarke of Arkansas came to the Senate at the same time as Senator Stone, in 1903. Senator Shively of Indiana, who ranks second to Senator Stone on the committee and who has been acting chairman during the latter's absence, has been in the

hardships of their long sessions, not one of them has yet hit upon the simple expedient of lightening this work by cutting down the enormous tide of proposed legislation offered in each House each day. Already there have been introduced during the present Congress enough bills to keep both Houses working night and day and Sundays in continual session for three solid years, if but one hour were to be allotted to each pending measure. In the House of Representatives alone there have been introduced more than 15,000 bills, proposing to cure by legislation about every ill that figures in the life of the republic. In addition to this there have been introduced more than 500 "House Resolutions" and almost 300 "House Joint Resolutions," requiring the sanction of both bodies. The Senate, with a membership of less than one-quarter of that of the House, has lived up to the same ambitious record. The senators have introduced almost 6,000 bills, with a side line of 150 "Senate Joint Resolutions" and 350 "Senate Resolutions." Is it any wonder that the country prays: "Give us a rest!"

Fifteen mail bags, containing 70,000 protests against a "Prohibition" amendment to the Constitution and something like 10,000 petitions supporting such an amendment were recently locked away in the vaults of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate. Each day brings additional thousands. An even greater mass of such petitions, representing the membership of organizations concerning many millions of American citizens, has deluged the House committee which is handling the subject. Other committees are being flooded by protests and appeals, but none has yet reached the stage of interest shown by the memorials on the prohibition question. At the opening of both Houses each day the members have the privilege of submitting these appeals and they are then put down on the Congressional Record, but only in a brief declaration.

The petitions come from each state in the Union from all classes of citizenship. Occasionally a member will read a petition, and then it is printed in full. If the appeal comes from the legislature of the state it is read by the clerk and printed in full in the Record. This practice of "petitioning" Congress seems to be indulged in everywhere and on every subject known to congressional procedure. The only difficulty with it is that it loses most of its effect by mere volume. The petitions are rarely read and certainly never by anyone except the member to whom they happen to be sent.



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These crisp, sweet bits of Indian corn — toasted to a delicate brown — and always with the famous "toastie" flavour make a most delicious "starter" for the morning meal.

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The Dickson Method of Memory Training makes you "Forget Proof." Develops will, self-confidence, quick thought, ready speech. Write for free book "How to Remember" — faces, names, studies, also how to secure FREE my \$2 Deluxe book, "How to Speak in Public."

Dickson Memory School 500 Auditorium Bldg. Chicago

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To prove our wonderful maker-to-wearer values in genuine Panama, we will send you this genuine imported Panama, like \$5.00 kind, but broader weave; flexible, durable and comfortable; nicely blocked, boxed and prepaid for only \$1.00. Not over 3 is a customer. Money back if not pleased. State size. Write today for our free sale catalogue of Mexican and Panama hats, all styles and prices.

FRANCIS E. LESTER CO., Dept. W. 1414 Mesilla Park, N. M.

FREE "Linene" COLLAR

Our free sample will prove comfort and economy. Send postal stating size and whether you want high or low collar.

REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Dept. F, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS Let me show you the best paying canvassing business in the United States. Write today to the largest makers of transparent handled knives and razors for profit. A postal card will do.

NOVELTY CUTLERY CO., 38 Bar St., CANTON, OHIO



The car twelve months ahead

From the Manchester, England, Dispatch:—

IT is only after mature reflection that one is able to grasp the importance of the enormous improvements embodied in the Cadillac chassis. We have been so long accustomed to believing and being told that the English car is indisputably ahead of any other construction in the world that it comes as something of a shock when we are faced with a car successfully embodying features which are as yet in the merely experimental stage in British car builders' workshops.

On the Cadillac car will be found an interesting example of a two-speed back axle, and we may here remark that the construction has been thoroughly tested and found serviceable and reliable, both in the United States and in Europe. There is no element of experiment about the work; it has proved itself. The pressing of a button throws the low or the high-gear on the axle into operation as required, and that is all about it. They tell me that, as a test, the car was driven from London to Edinburgh with a full load without handling the gear-change lever at all. Pressing the button was all that was required.

Having admired the axles to our heart's content, we are at liberty to examine the many other features of the Cadillac chassis, which calls for close examination. There is the self-starter, which will start the engine a thousand times without a miss. There is the neat little mechanical tyre pump. This is one of the finest chassis, taking all things into consideration, that ever left the United States just as an ordinary proposition. All her improvements are practically thrown in. I should term her the push-the-button car. So far as ordinary practice is concerned, she is equal to any. Her unique improvements have placed her twelve months ahead."

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich.

Cause and Effect—Road Surfaces in the South



A pile of shells ready for use as top dressing for a dirt highway.

And the smooth, white surface that they form after they have been crushed and packed by traffic.



Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M. E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

SETTING DOUBTS AND GOSSIP AT REST

IT would naturally be expected that the motor car and its allied industries would be the first to feel the effect of "hard" times in this country. If this is true, times in general are not as bad as they have been painted. In fact, during a two weeks' trip of inspection of some thirty of the leading motor car and motorcycle factories of the Middle West, the Editor of the Motor Department found production equal to, and in many instances greater than, the high-water mark of last year.

Although this trip was taken for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information of the new models, production methods, and other features of motor manufacture, so that the thousands of letters received by the Motor Department might be answered with more accuracy, and with greater promptness, the writer was impressed with the spirit of conservative optimism that prevailed everywhere. The self-propelled vehicle business is on a more sound financial basis than ever before—and this in spite of, rather than because of, the 100, 200 and 300 per cent. increase in production of each of the last few years over its predecessor. No longer are manufacturers anticipating a market that does or does not exist, production is retrenched or increased slightly to meet market conditions; the supply is made only to meet the demand, and that demand is accurately determined by the army of dealers who keep in close touch with conditions in their respective territories. In fact, the automobile industry is rapidly reaching that permanency and regularity of demand and production that has long been characteristic of such necessities as sewing machines, typewriters, phonographs, and other inventions, the steady manufacture of which is now taken as a matter of course.

On every hand were to be found striking

methods of manufacture that result in maximum value of product at minimum cost, and that will tend to make the 1914 car or truck the "most for the money" of any heretofore turned out. The same is true of the motorcycle factories visited; and the flourishing conditions of this industry astonished even the writer—accustomed as he is to receiving inquiries by the hundreds each month from prospective motorcycle purchasers. In fact, it may be said that there is a future—as well as a present—for the motorcycle, to a full realization of which even the manufacturers themselves are but just now awakening. An impressive feature of modern motorcycle manufacture is the care and accuracy with which every part is produced. Machine tools of the same grade and type as those found in the best automobile factories are used in the manufacture of motorcycles, and much of the work in the latter vehicle must needs be even more accurate, because of the high speed with which the small, air-cooled engines are run.

Such a condition in the automobile, truck, and motorcycle industry cannot help but have its effect on the tire and accessory business. The former is greater than ever before and may be likened in its stability to the boot and shoe trade. There is a steady market for covering for the human foot, and so has the increased number of cars, trucks and motorcycles in use created a permanent and regular need for tires.

With the first-hand information gleaned on this trip to the center of the motor and tire industry of the world, the Motor Department is now in a better position than ever to attend accurately and efficiently to the wants of our readers who, in increasing numbers, are taking advantage of the free service that it offers.

Questions of General Interest

Another Simple Oil Test

E. T. G., Miss.—"In a recent issue of the column you gave a simple method of determining the presence of acid in oils. Is there any equally simple test by which I may determine the comparative lubricating value of two different grades of oil?"

A fairly reliable method consists in placing a drop of each of the two kinds to be tested side by side on a plate of glass, and observing the length of time that is required for each drop to evaporate or dry up, after it has been distributed over the plate by tipping the glass. The inferior oil will dry or gum much more quickly than will that of the better grade. This also provides a simple method of determining the comparative weight or body of two kinds of oil.

Lighting Legislation

A. R. C., N. Y.—"Has a bill been before the Legislature that requires all vehicles to carry a light when using the highway at night? I do not see why horse-drawn vehicles should be exempt, as

the danger to them is as great as is the danger to automobilists who are required to carry three lights after sundown."

A bill of the nature that you suggest has been introduced, and will probably be passed. This requires that all horse-drawn vehicles shall be required to carry a light after sundown, but exempts wagons loaded with hay or straw—presumably on account of the inflammable nature of the load. A hay or straw wagon, however, is certainly no pleasant object to encounter at night and it would seem that some provision should be made for carrying the proper kind of light in a position where there is no possibility of its setting fire to the load. Automobilists in general do not see why so dangerous a vehicle as a hay wagon or straw wagon should be exempt from this most wise provision.



No-Rim-Cut Tire With All-Weather Tread

Costly Tires With Four Exclusive Features They Cost You Less Than Most Others

During 1913, the prices on Goodyear No-Rim-Cut tires dropped 28 per cent. Now numerous tires sell higher, and the question comes: Are they better tires?

The Facts

In several ways No-Rim-Cut tires are the costliest tires that are built. So costly that, in days of smaller output, their price was one-fifth higher than other standard tires.

They are the only tires which are firal-cured on air bags, to save the countless blow-outs due to wrinkled fabric. This one extra process—used by no one else—adds to our tire cost \$1,500 daily.

They are the only tires in which hundreds of large rubber rivets are formed to combat tread separation.

They are the only satisfactory tires made so they can't be rim-cut. They are the only tires which carry our double-thick All-Weather tread.



Mileage Limit

No-Rim-Cut tires, on the average, give the limit of possible mileage. We say this after years of research and experiment, which have cost us \$100,000 per year.

We say it because Goodyear tires have come to outsell any other. And they did it when most cars came equipped with odometers, on which men compared tire mileage.

No; there are no better tires. It is easy to build tires worth less than Goodyears, but none can build tires worth more.

We save by mammoth output, by efficiency and by modest profits. Our profit last year averaged 6½ per cent. Those are the reasons for present Goodyear prices.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY

Akron, Ohio

Toronto, Canada London, England
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Dealers Everywhere

Branches and Agencies in 103 Principal Cities
Write Us on Anything You Want in Rubber
(1484)

"The Trenton Idea."

TRENTON, Mo., is quite willing to live up to the reputation of the state, and "show" just how the "Trenton Idea" works. Within a year Trenton grew from a town of 6,000 people to a city of three times that number. How was it done? Simply by taking in all the section for miles around of which Trenton is the trade center. Within its corporate limits Trenton has registered only a normal increase, but in a remarkable way it has taken in the agricultural population that surrounds it, for the "Trenton idea" is that the corporate limits are not the real limits of any town. When the Trenton Commercial Club awoke to this idea (which was originated by the Rev. Henry B. Tierney) it had about a hundred and fifty members. To-day it has



REV. HENRY B. TIERNEY
Poet and orator, and
originator of the
"Trenton Idea."

five hundred enthusiastic members, half of whom are farmers. With a membership gathered from so wide an area it is natural that it has not confined its activities to matters affecting merely the town corporation. Road improvement, a new course in agriculture at the Trenton High School, better train service, and even the securing of a new railroad line are some of the things that have been accomplished. The gist of the new idea, which is spreading rapidly to other towns, is that every person who takes part in Trenton activities or transacts business there is to all intents and purposes a Trenton citizen. "We are all Trenton men—it makes no difference whether we walk six blocks or drive six miles when we go 'downtown,'" is the way President Witten of the Commercial Club explains it. The important thing about the "Trenton idea" is not its concrete accomplishments in the town where it originated, but the possibilities it contains for other communities.

Good Advice for Photographers

AN interesting article, "Those Pictures for the Magazines," contributed to *Camera Craft* by L. C. MacDonald, gives good advice to amateur photographers on the selling of photos to different publications. Mr. MacDonald says that it is the most common mistake of the amateurs not to study the wants of magazines more carefully, and to send in pictures which do not meet the requirements of the publication. He informs the amateurs that pictures acceptable at one season may not be available later, and tells them to get in their pictures at the proper time. He would have them submit holiday pictures for holiday issues, and winter, summer, spring and autumn pictures, for seasonable editions. Mr. MacDonald names a number of publications, including *Leslie's*, which are in the market for pictures of odd and curious things, and he pays special attention to news pictures, urging that these be forwarded promptly after they are taken, as the first to reach the editor has the best chance of being accepted. He advises photographers to always accompany their prints with concise descriptions of the objects or scenes and to write their names and addresses on the back of all prints. Mr. MacDonald writes from personal experience and photographers would do well to heed his sound and practical recommendations.

The Motorist Welcomes Spring

When only skeletons of snow,
Old Winter's bleaching bones,
Are left in corners of the fence,
Or shelters of the stones,
And robins flit about with straws,
And fancy travels far
To sunny roads, we know it's time
To overhaul the car.

A little paint, a little oil
To make it good as new,
And off we go to country lanes
To find the violets blue,
With chicken sandwiches, and cake,
And olives in a jar,
And coffee for a royal lunch
At noon beside the car.

We feel the balmy breezes blow
And smooth the wrinkles out,
We slow a bit at every brook
And wonder if there's trout,
And when at last we journey home
Beneath the evening star,
We say: "I tell you, in the Spring
It's fine to have a car."

MINNA IRVING.

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

Bowser Keeps the "Punch" In Your Gasolene and Saves Your Oil

What you seek in a car is *Power*. You can't get it from *devitalized* gas. Your gasoline must be full-bodied. It must abound with all its original life—"Kick"—"Punch"—"Hit"—or whatever else you wish to call it.

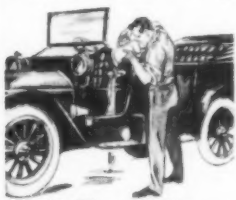
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Keep your gasoline underground—in one of the air-tight, water-proof, evaporation and weather-free

BOWSER ESTABLISHED 1885 Underground Gasolene Storage Systems

Then your gasoline will always be clean and powerful. It will pump any distance to the garage. The Bowser pump will measure and check it as used. No spillage—no waste—no fire hazard. And when the gas is used it will make the car go.

A Bowser system in your garage saves you money. Insures *Power—plus*. Comes in any desired capacity. Easy to install. Easy to operate.

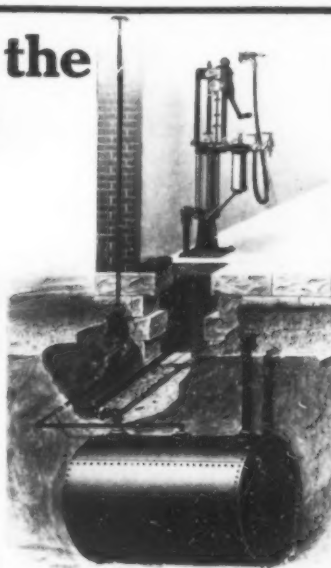


No More of This

Adds to the efficiency of your car.

Ask about the particular Bowser System for your car.

Use the Coupon.



Bowser Systems For Stores and Factories

For twenty-nine years Bowser has been solving oil storage problems in stores, factories and power plants generally. These range from simple "kerosene" equipment to the big centralized storage, filtering and circulating oil system. Every drop accounted for. No waste. No theft. No evaporation.

Let Bowser help you solve your oil problems. Send the Coupon Now—No obligation

S. F. Bowser & Co.

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Engineers and Manufacturers of Oil
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S. F. BOWSER & CO., Inc.

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Without expense or obligation on my part send me particulars regarding a Bowser Oil Storage System for the purpose which I have indicated with an (X)

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☐ Manufacturing ☐ Power Plant
☐ Dry Cleaning ☐ Store

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Street No.

City

State

A Record Growth 1810 1914 The "HARTFORD"

From small beginnings in 1810 the Hartford Fire Insurance Company has, in 1914, reached its present preeminent position in the fire insurance field. Its steady growth in strength has been unretarded by the enormous losses it has paid to its policyholders both in the great conflagrations of American History and in those small but per-

sistent losses which occur somewhere every minute of every day and night.

Willingness to adjust losses fairly, ability to pay fully and readiness to pay promptly are the three great fire insurance virtues and they are the explanation of the "Hartford's" growth and prosperity.

When you need Fire Insurance Insist on the "Hartford"

No Worry

There is no risk of loss when you invest in the *guaranteed 6%* Certificates issued by this Company; you need never worry as to the safety of your money.

These Certificates are protected by the Company's Guarantee, backed by Capital and Surplus of \$400,000 and total assets of more than \$2,300,000. First Mortgages on Real Estate give additional protection.

Investors in all parts of the country have been purchasing these Certificates for 28 years.

They draw 6% interest and are *exempt from income tax*.

Write for booklet "L"

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST COMPANY
SALT LAKE CITY UTAH

United States Depository for Postal Savings

Do You Know?

Why it is better to enter an order to buy a stock at 90½ instead of 90?

Or, why it is better to enter an order to sell at 90½ instead of 90½?

If not, send for Booklet R-4.

John Muir & Co.
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange.
MAIN OFFICE, 74 BROADWAY, N. Y.

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SOUND BONDS

INCREASING SECURITY

The property of the company whose bonds we offer was conservatively valued at its actual worth in 1912. Because of the rapid growth of the section the company serves the value of the property has been, and is, rapidly increasing.

The mortgage is closed—no more bonds other than these will be issued—and each year a large number of bonds are redeemed. Hence the security behind these bonds is steadily increasing.

Price to Yield $5\frac{1}{2}\%$
Send for Circular X

P. W. BROOKS & Co
(Incorporated)
Stock Exch. Bldg. 115 Broadway
Philadelphia New York



The Clay Idol

Years ago a man bought a railroad bond to yield 4%. To him the 4% symbolized safety.

To-day the same man buys a sound public utility bond to yield 5½%. Their record of earnings and stability have been proven even through times of panic. The investor no longer worships the clay idol of the low income yield.

We are offering the Short Term Notes of a progressive public utility company to yield 6½%, which are convertible into a sound mortgage bond at a price to yield 5½% upon conversion.

Write us for Circular 19 L. W.

A. H. Bickmore & Company
111 Broadway New York

WHY BUY

Standard Oil Securities

BECAUSE OF

Conservative Capitalization
Conservative Management
Large Earnings
Increasing Market
Large Investment Returns

Send for Booklet

J. HATHAWAY — POPE COMPANY
50 Broad Street, N. Y. &



MEN WHO CAN GIVE PROSPERITY A GREAT IMPETUS

This is the first photograph of the Interstate Commerce Commission as now constituted in session. Its membership is again complete. President Wilson made two new appointments to this powerful government body, one occasioned by the death of Commissioner Marble and the other by the resignation of Charles A. Prouty to take charge of the physical valuation of railroads work of the commission. Henry Clay Hall of Colorado is one new member and Winthrop M. Daniels of New Jersey the other. The confirmation of the latter's appointment was the result of a three-day fight of the Senate in executive session. Left to right: Commissioners Henry Clay Hall, C. C. McChord, J. C. Clements, James S. Harlan (chairman), Edgar Z. Clark, B. H. Meyer and Winthrop M. Daniels. The Commission has been taking much testimony relative to the railroads' request to be allowed to make an advance of 5 per cent. in freight rates, and thus stimulate general prosperity.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDGE COMPANY, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

TOUCH a man's pocketbook and as a rule you touch his heart. There isn't much sentiment in a pocketbook and it is too bad that there is so little sentiment in many human hearts. But the grim fact remains that money still seems to be king over all whether in the field of love or of politics, or even of religion itself.

It is the burnt child that dreads the fire; it is the hungry man who will listen to advice; it is the convicted prisoner who is anxious to know the law and it is the exile who loves his home. Sometimes it is the divorced woman who regrets a false step.

It is said that some of the trust-busting, railroad-smashing congressmen, in both parties, at Washington and some of the same calibre in certain state legislatures, have been worried of late because they have been receiving so many letters of protest from constituents who demand industrial peace and prosperity.

It is even said that the remarkable figures of the election in the heart of industrial New Jersey, for a member to fill a vacant seat in Congress recently, which reversed a Democratic majority of 3,000 and converted it into a Republican majority of 5,000 is an evidence that, in manufacturing centers, working men out of employment are opposed to the administration.

I would not refer to this but for the fact that such dyed-in-the-wool Democratic newspapers as the New York World have themselves called attention to the circumstance and warned the radical leaders of the Democracy, at Washington, to cut the session of Congress short, leave business alone and go home. It is even reported that President Wilson is much concerned because of the numerous letters pouring in upon him from people in all sections of the country and in all stations of life pleading for less legislation and more prosperity.

I have a letter from a reader in New Rochelle, New York, enclosing his coupon as a member of my Corporation Security Holders Association and asking if it cannot be extended to include not only security holders but also "insurance holders, bankers, stockbrokers, bank depositors, and in fact all who have money to invest and who wish to obtain interest on their capital, without losing both interest and capital."

This correspondent favors an organization to be known as "The Investors and Depositors Protective Association" which shall marshal a sufficient force of organized voters to make its influence felt on the political parties. The suggestion is worthy of consideration. Great movements are not born in a day, but they must all be born young and they are not all like the bumblebee, biggest at birth. With my readers I have started an association and in due time, I am hoping to work out a plan to make it effective. I am only too glad to receive suggestions.

My correspondence grows in interest. From Saratoga Springs comes a letter of commendation from a reader who protests against "the robbery" of small holders of securities, including many widows, by those who are standing in the way of railway and

industrial progress. He says: "I am surprised that the press with few exceptions, notably LESLIE'S, the New York Times, and Bache's Weekly, almost entirely ignore the situation. If voters, particularly the working class, would awaken to the fact of the enormous amount of evil that selfish politicians are doing, they would end the career of that type of demagogue."

A reader in Baltimore, sending his coupon, says he "likes the concise and proper editorials in LESLIE'S and trusts you will continue your good work." A reader at Easton, Pa., says: "I was a so-called Progressive in my tendencies some time since, but realize that the limit has been reached in legislation which tears down." In sending in a coupon, a reader at Minneapolis says: "President Wilson is level-headed, but he will have to move carefully from now on or the Democrats will be turned out of power for another decade or two and that party should have a fair trial."

With a coupon from Webster, Mass., comes a letter which says: "Most people cannot grasp big ideas so they air their own. For years I have argued and reasoned but I find even among the prosperous, a drifting movement to the idea of a 'New America.' From Memphis, Tenn., I have a very interesting communication enclosing a copy of a letter of protest against the anti-business bills in Congress written to Congressman McKellar, of Tennessee. The writer especially protests against the trust-busting program of the Attorney-General in attacking the United States Steel Corporation and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

These quotations from a few of the letters I am receiving show the changing sentiment of the people in the face of adverse conditions in business. It will be a happy day when Congress finishes its work and goes home. If we were to be assured that it would not assemble again for four years, the sun of Prosperity would appear on the horizon, for the crop outlook is good, bankers and business men are eager to move forward and capital is anxious for investment.

I cannot believe that these troublesome times will continue. I have passed through too many similar experiences during the past half century. I recollect the scare the nation had over the threatened issue of greenback or "rag money," the Populist uprising, and the free silver issue, with 6,000,000 voters sustaining it. Out of these the Nation emerged sober and sensible. I see signs that it is emerging once more.

Wall Street at present seems darkened by heavy shadows. This is not the time for the holders of good securities to sell them. On sharp reactions the latter can be bought with excellent promise of a profit.

SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT

Date 1914
Jasper, Financial Editor LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.
You can enroll me, without expense, as a member of your Corporation Security Holders' Association, organized for joint protection against unjust, unwise and unnecessary legislation.
Signed
Street No.
City
State

M., Chicago: The Railroad Unimproved Land Assn. proposition obviously is speculative. Why not put your money in some well-secured investment? You can buy excellent \$100 bonds on the installment plan.

(Continued on page 405)

Safety and 6%

Investors seeking safety of their funds, together with an attractive interest return, should carefully investigate the merits of the first mortgage 6% bonds we own and offer.

Their soundness is indicated by the fact that no one has ever suffered loss on any security purchased of this House, founded 32 years ago.

Write for The Investors' Magazine, our monthly publication, and Circular No. 557-C.

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Instead of the 2%, the Postal Banks pay, these Bonds will yield from **4% to 5¼%**

Write for Booklet E—"Bonds of Our Country"—FREE

New First Nat'l Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, O.

FARM MORTGAGES

BEARING 6% INTEREST

First liens on improved farms. Original papers held by the investor. Principal and interest guaranteed. Interest payable at Hanover National Bank, N. Y. Thousands of satisfied customers for references.

We've been doing the same thing for twenty-eight years

Write for particulars
The W. C. Belcher Land Mortgage Co.
Capital and Surplus \$320,000.00
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INVESTORS—you need The Financial World

If you own securities: It keeps you posted. Fearless, Frank, Honest. Dime for sample copy. Money returned if not pleased. **Financial World, 18 B'way, N.Y.**



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Extra Plate, 22x28 in., at \$1.00 each
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Parcel Post, Prepaid Anywhere.

The edition is strictly limited and will not be reprinted. Orders will be filled as received until the supply is exhausted.

Address

Motor Life, New York, N. Y.

Motor Life Publishing Co.,
Motor Life Building,
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—

I enclose herewith, 10 cents to cover postage charges for sending me on approval, one (Large, at \$1.00 each) full color print, entitled "The National Engagement Ring in Motor Life." It is understood that I am privileged to return the picture within 10 days after receiving it, without further cost or obligation and no questions asked.

NAME

ADDRESS

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

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The Organ
Maker

Saves You \$48.75

Take Your Own Time to Pay

Get my FREE Organ Book—learn how I save you \$48.75 selling direct from my \$1,000,000 Organ Factory (greatest in existence) giving you middlemen's profits.

30 Days' FREE Home Trial

Send no money in advance. Have it a month free. If you keep it pay me small amounts as convenient. I charge no interest. **50 Year Guarantee.** \$5,000 Adler Organs—winner highest prize, St. Louis World's Fair also Gold Medal at National Conservation Exposition, Knoxville, Tenn., 1913, are in constant use. Postal brings my Free Book and money-saving organ-buying plan.

C. L. ADLER, Pres., Adler Organ Co., 3721 W. Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

HANG UP YOUR SHAVING BRUSH

To prolong its life—and for sanitary reasons, convenience and neatness. Send us 10 cents (coin or stamps) for mailing you one of our solid brass, nickel-plated Shaving Brush Holders. Fits any shaving brush; fits anywhere. Keeps the brush neat, clean, dry and sweet. Forces dust and poisonous alkalis to drain off. Makes shaving a pleasure instead of a task. Cutlery catalog on request. Established 95 years.

C. Klausberg & Bros., 186 William St., New York

EVERY MAN WHO HAS A SON who can draw has reason to feel proud of him . . .

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TYPEWRITER EMPORIUM, (Est. 1892) 34-36 W. Lake St., Chicago

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

(Continued from page 404)

S., Milwaukee: The Beet Sugar Industry will suffer severely from the results of the lower tariff and I do not regard Beet Sugar securities, with much favor from the investment standpoint.

Cigars, Rochester, N. Y.: The United Cigar Stores Co., of New York, has notified its stockholders that it has no connection of any kind with the "United Cigar Stores Co. of Canada."

D., Franklin, Pa.: Wabash Com. will be subject to a heavy assessment. I do not advise its purchase until after the reorganization plans have been carried out, when some idea of its future may be obtained.

S., St. Anthony, Idaho: I do not regard either the Autopress or the Purified Petroleum Products Co. shares as a promising investment. I agree with you that they are "highly speculative."

Summerville, Mass.: I do not advise the purchase of the stock of the International Cons. Oil Co. of Wyoming as an investment. The shares of a number of well-established, oil companies, all good dividend payers, are far more attractive.

R., Newcastle, Pa.: Standard Oil, of New Jersey, which was the parent company before the dissolution, is regarded by many as among the most attractive of the Standard Oil stocks. Its management is highly efficient and its earnings large.

W., Jackson, Tenn.: Wabash P. T. first 4's are not regarded in anything but in the light of a speculation. Much depends on the outcome of the reorganization plan.

NEW LIFE

Found in Change to Right Food

After one suffers for months from acid dyspepsia, sour stomach, and then finds the remedy is in getting the right kind of food, it is something to speak about.

A N. Y. lady and her young son had such an experience and she wants others to know how to get relief. She writes:

"For about fifteen months my little boy and myself had suffered with sour stomach. We were unable to retain much of anything we ate.

"After suffering in this way for so long I decided to consult a specialist in stomach diseases. Instead of prescribing drugs, he put us both on Grape-Nuts and we began to improve immediately.

"It was the key to a new life. I found we had been eating too much heavy food which we could not digest. In a few weeks after commencing Grape-Nuts, I was able to do my house work. I wake in the morning with a clear head and feel rested and have no sour stomach. My boy sleeps well and wakes with a laugh.

"We have regained our lost weight and continue to eat Grape-Nuts for both the morning and evening meals. We are well and happy and owe it to Grape-Nuts."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

As a rule, it is not wise to buy securities in litigation or involved in a receivership.

W., Camillus, N. Y.: The route of the Government's Alaska Railroad has not yet been laid out and whether it be helpful to the Guggenheim Exploration Co. I cannot tell. The chances are that any railroad laid down on profitable lines in Alaska would benefit the Company.

Stock, Camden, N. J.: If the Lexington Chocolate Co. of Brooklyn can earn 25 per cent. profit, it need not coax you to buy its stock at \$10 a share. The statement in your letter that only a little stock is offered for sale sounds "fishy." The business is highly competitive.

D., Troy, N. H.: Corn Products Pfd. is entitled to 7 per cent. It has been paying only 5 per cent. of late. It is one of the best managed of the industrials and but for the Government's suit to disorganize it, as I think without right or reason, it would undoubtedly sell higher.

S., Muskogee, Okla.: I know nothing about the Wauchula Development Co. and the lands it offers for sale in Florida. The concern has no Wall Street connections. It is not advisable to purchase real estate unless you are well informed as to its value. The price you name seems to be high.

Elmira: You have a good profit in Ohio Oil and Washington Oil. These are business men's investments, but gilt-edged bonds will give you greater safety through any period of depression. The bonds of the American Can Co. I class with those of the American Ice Securities Co. They are not in the same class with first mortgage railroad and industrial bonds.

L., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Houston Oil, Common, is speculative. It has sold considerably higher than its present price of about 15. The Company's chief assets are its timber lands, but it is developing some oil wells and if it should strike a gusher the Common stock would advance. The Pfd. a little over 50, paying 6 per cent. is a better speculation and more profitable. I think better of Standard Oil of New Jersey than of Indiana Pipe Line for investment.

P., Chicago: The offer of a lot in Vanderhoff, a new town on the line of the Grand Trunk in British Columbia, with payments on the installment plan, would not interest an investor who seeks safety first. There has been a wonderful increase in values in some of the newer towns in British Columbia but of late the speculation has declined. Unless you are thoroughly well informed from reliable sources regarding the value of the property, I would not advise the purchase.

W., Daytona, Fla.: Such stocks as you mention, including Atchison, Soo, B. & O., N. P., S. P., General Electric, American Sugar Pfd., B. R. T., U. S. Steel Pfd. and Bethlehem Steel Pfd. are all likely to show a profit with a recovery of confidence in Wall Street. You might add to your list of industrial speculations some of the Standard Oil subsidiaries, like Vacuum Oil, Standard Oil of New Jersey, and Standard Oil of California. Texas Oil pays 10 per cent., but the price of the stock does not indicate that this rate is to be maintained, for it is selling lower now than when the increased dividend was announced. The Texas Convertible 6 per cent. bonds around par have merit.

New York, April 16, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the stock exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of information, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense. Readers should feel free to send a letter or a postal card for any information they may desire from the following sources:

An interesting review regarding the earnings, dividend, capital and management of the various Standard Oil securities has been prepared in free booklet form by J. Hathaway Pope & Co., 50 Broad St., New York.

"Bonds of Our Country," is the title of a free booklet published by the New First National Bank, Dept. 5, Columbus, Ohio, for the information and advice of investors. It refers to high-class investment securities, yielding 4 to 5 1/2 per cent. It has educational value.

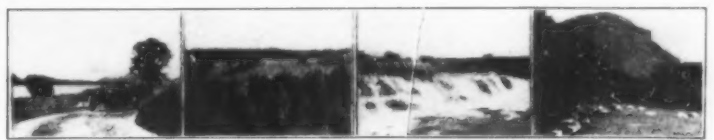
"Free Booklet L," published by the Salt Lake Security & Trust Co., United States depository for postal savings, Salt Lake City, Utah, describes the 6 per cent. certificates exempt from income tax, issued by the above company in small and large amounts. Send for it.

The methods of trading in Wall Street are explained to beginners in "Booklet R-No. 4," just published by John Muir & Co., specialists in Odd Lots, and members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. Any reader can have a copy by writing to Muir & Co. for it.

Short term notes of a prominent public utility company, yielding over 6 per cent. and convertible into a 5 1/2 per cent. mortgage bond, are fully described in "Circular 19-L. W.," published by A. H. Hickmore & Co., 111 Broadway, New York. Public utility bonds are highly regarded by careful investors.

A 5 1/2 per cent. bond on a property which is reducing its bonded indebtedness year by year, and thus steadily increasing the value of its securities is highly recommended to investors who seek to diversify their investments by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York. Write to them for their "Circular X."

The Investors Magazine, a free monthly publication, can be had from S. W. Straus & Co., Mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, or 1 Wall St., New York, by writing to them for it. It explains a number of 6 per cent. first mortgage bond investments, including those secured by high class Chicago real estate. Write also to Straus & Co. for their "Circular No 557-C."



Reeling off mile after mile of the boundless out-of-doors on an

Indian Motorcycle

Out into the open! A constantly changing panorama of life and unusual sights. Great driving power under you. Unlimited distances at your command.

You are the master whether throttled down to a walking pace in congested traffic or taking a clearaway road at sixty miles an hour. Comfort is yours—road shocks and vibrations absorbed by the Cradle Spring Frame.

There's a snap and relish to motorcycle riding unlike any other travel. It's a new sport—a fine one—a national one. Today the Indian tribe numbers over 100,000.

1914 Indians have 38 betterments, and full Electric Equipment. A 32-page book illustrated, describes this year's Indians in full—shows all models, describes mechanical perfections in detail and puts you motorcycle wise. To read it is to become a qualified judge of motorcycles. Sent on request.

HENDEE MANUFACTURING CO., 804 State St., Springfield, Mass.
(Largest Motorcycle Manufacturers in the World)

Chicago San Francisco Dallas Atlanta Kansas City Toronto Minneapolis Melbourne Denver London



Increased Accommodations in Glacier National Park

Season 1914

The new and enlarged Glacier Park Hotel, official eastern gateway to Glacier National Park—land of glistening glaciers—offers you every desirable modern convenience on your vacation this summer.

An annex of 115 rooms has been erected and is connected with the main hotel by a 90-foot sun parlor. Every room is electrically lighted and heated. Over 60 guest rooms in the annex have private baths. Greater accommodations are to be found at the numerous chalets in the Park.

Visit Glacier Park this summer. You can tour the Park on \$1 to \$5 a day—walking from camp to camp, living the delightful out door life, eating at the glow of the camp fires and sleeping under the stars. If you desire you can travel on horseback, by automobile, stage or launch.

Definite Expense Tours

For your convenience and pleasure the Great Northern Railway has arranged the following special tours this season:

One Day Tour—Cost \$8.25—From Glacier Park Hotel to Going-to-the-Sun Camp via automobile and launch.

Three Day Scenic Tour—Daily July 1st to Sept. 1st, \$21—From Glacier Park Hotel through 100 miles of stupendous ever-changing scenic grandeur.

Five Day Tour—\$31.25—Penetrating into the northernmost sections of the Park—each step revealing new and overwhelming wonders of Nature, untouched by man.

Seven Day Tour—Daily July 1st to Sept. 1st, \$47—A panorama is spread out before you of untold, sky-piercing mountains, glaciers centuries old, lakes that almost touch the heavens. You cross and recross the Continental Divide.

Aeroplane Map Free

Send the coupon for aeroplane folder and descriptive literature free. Our travel books are beautifully illustrated—advance pictures of the scenic feast that awaits you. Hotel rates and accommodations also furnished.

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Please send me free descriptive literature and aeroplane folder on Glacier National Park.

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Address _____
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The Howard Watch

THE predominance of the HOWARD Watch among Yachting men illustrates some interesting conditions in American business and professional life.

There is in this country no exclusively yachting class, as such. Practically every American yachtsman is a man of affairs, who finds his greatest relaxation on the water, and who takes his HOWARD Watch with him when he goes aboard.

The thing that makes him a yachtsman and an American

disposes him to like the HOWARD Watch—with its fine traditions, its trim, racy lines, and its way of showing its clean American heels to the talent of the watch-making world.

The wonderful character of the HOWARD Watch is that it meets men of so many different kinds and occupations on their own ground. Men in commerce, in the technical industries, in the professions, in official life.

A HOWARD Watch is always worth what you pay for it.

The price of each watch is fixed at the factory and a printed ticket attached—from the 17-jewel (double roller) in a Crescent Extra or Boss Extra gold-filled case at \$40, to the 23-jewel in 18K gold case at \$170—and the EDWARD HOWARD model at \$350.

Not every jeweler can sell you a HOWARD Watch. Find the HOWARD jeweler in your town and talk to him. He is a good man to know. Admiral Sigbee has written a little book, "The Log of the HOWARD Watch," giving the record of his own HOWARD in the U. S. Navy. You'll enjoy it. Drop us a post card, Dept. U, and we'll send you a copy.

E. HOWARD WATCH WORKS
BOSTON, MASS.

News of the Time



SEAL HUNTERS MEET A TERRIBLE FATE

Sealing steamer *Newfoundland* amid the ice floes off the coast of Newfoundland, with members of her crew picking up seals on the ice. A blizzard came up, driving the ice away from the ship and preventing the men from getting on board. They suffered fearfully from cold, hunger and fatigue and many dropped exhausted. The steamer *Bellaventure* steamed to the scene, recovered 69 bodies and rescued 40 men still barely alive.



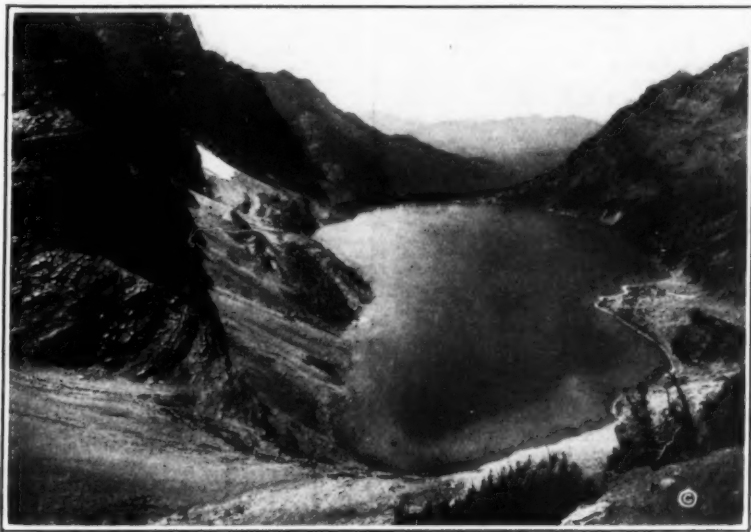
RESCUED FROM AN UNTIMELY DEATH

Taking ashore at St. John's, N. F., from the steamer *Bellaventure*, one of the badly frost-bitten members of the crew of the *Newfoundland*. This man had been lost with his comrades in a snowstorm and had wandered about on an ice field for two days.



OLDEST CITY IN THE UNITED STATES RAVAGED BY FIRE

General view of the scene of the recent conflagration in St. Augustine, Fla., which destroyed nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property. Five hotels, housing more than one thousand tourists, the court house, a theater and numerous residences were burned. Among the buildings consumed was the Yelder Museum containing priceless relics of the Spanish period. St. Augustine was founded in 1565 and is one of the most fashionable winter resorts in America.



LADY OF THE WHITE HOUSE GIVES NAME TO LAKE

Beautiful sheet of water in Glacier National Park which has been called Ellen Wilson Lake, after the wife of the President. As a result of this a feminist "See America First" movement has been started from the national capital. Mrs. Thomas K. Walsh, wife of the Montana Senator, is active in the matter, and it is planned to have it taken up by leading women's clubs.

A Good Pair To Draw To



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
A LIVE WIRE.

DR. CURIO
Rx
"Good For What Ails You"

"The Live Wire"

By ROLF ARMSTRONG

The telegram reads:

"Sorry. Cannot accept invitation. Married your dad this noon. Dolly Doem.

A bit of news that would make any chap sit up and take notice—what?

The picture, in full color—9 x 12—double mounted on heavy white mat—11 x 14—ready to frame, will be sent for

25c

"Good For What Ails You"

By ROLF ARMSTRONG

Here's a prescription which, if taken in time, is warranted to cure any ordinary case of heart-trouble. Has been in use for centuries and is highly recommended by leading physicians everywhere.

We will send a copy of this picture, in full color—9 x 12—double mounted on heavy white mat—11 x 14—ready to frame

25c

Special Limited Offer

We will send either of the above pictures to you for 25c a copy, or both "The Live Wire" and "Good For What Ails You," also a Judge Art Print Catalog, for

50c

The Catalog contains 62 reproductions in miniature, beautifully printed in sepia, on India tint paper, and the cost is 10c a copy, but for one month we will send it free in connection with the above offer.

JUDGE,

225 Fifth Avenue,

New York

EVINRUDE



*The Best of Summer Pleasures
—Yours in One Minute*

Any rowboat, private or rented, can be turned into an eight-mile-an-hour motor-boat in less than one minute if you own an

Evinrude Detachable Rowboat Motor

It attaches to rowboats of all shapes and sizes, canoes and duck boats; starts with one-twelfth turn of the flywheel and is so simple to operate that women and children may enjoy the pleasures of "Evinruding". Besides its many other attributes the following exclusive features are most noteworthy:

The Only Portable Motor with a Built-In Reversible Magneto

The Evinrude Magneto is built within the flywheel and in that manner is protected from all injury. It has no brushes, bearings or commutators to wear out and is not affected by rain, waves or even complete submersion.

The Only Portable Motor with a Maxim Silencer

We can now supply special Maxim Silencers for 1913 and 1914 "Evinrudes". The Silencer eliminates practically all noises. No similar motor can use the Maxim Silencer as it is an exclusive "Evinrude" feature.

The Only Portable Motor which Does Not Require a Rudder

The propeller turns freely in either direction to steer the boat. There is no rudder to become entangled in the weeds, fouled or damaged by rocks and driftwood. The propeller turns the boat within its own length.

The Only Portable Motor with a Compensating Steering Device

The tiller is controlled by a shock-absorbing, Compensating Device which allows the tiller free range in either direction and permits steering without the exertion or strength, which is necessary with a rudder.

The Roosevelt Expedition, the Stefansson Expedition

and other important parties of explorers are using the "Evinrude", while throughout the entire world those who love the water are enjoying the thrills and pleasures of motor boating with any ordinary rowboat. The "Evinrude" is on sale at Sporting Goods and Hardware Dealers everywhere. Have you seen it?

Evinrude Magneto Motor, 2 H. P. \$80.00
Evinrude Battery Motor, 2 H. P. \$70.00

Illustrated catalog free upon request

EVINRUDE MOTOR COMPANY, 135 F Street MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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Punctures 90% Less

Investigations prove that with "Nobby Tread" Tires punctures are 90% less than with the average tire.

The big, thick "nobs" on "Nobby Tread" Tires stand out so far from the shoe that nails, glass, sharp stones, etc., hardly ever reach the shoe.

Study the "nobs," their size, their thickness, and the way they are placed, and you will understand why.

And remember this—you have got to wear out these big, thick, tough "nobs" before you even start to wear out the extra strong tire underneath—that is one reason why experts call "Nobby Treads"

Two Tires in One

The original wear-resisting quality, the quantity of rubber, the methods of construction—all have been rigidly maintained in "Nobby Tread" Tires, and maintained regardless of cost and regardless of price competition.

"Nobby Tread" Tires are the largest selling high-grade anti-skid Tires in the world, and they are REAL anti-skid Tires.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

"Nobby Tread" Tires

are now sold under our regular warranty—perfect workmanship and material—BUT any adjustments are on a basis of

5,000 Miles

Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they are such phenomenal mileage tires and real anti-skid tires.

United States Tire Company

DO NOT BE TALKED INTO A SUBSTITUTE

Your own dealer or any reliable dealer can supply you with "Nobby Tread" Tires. If he has no stock on hand, insist that he get them for you at once—or go to another dealer.

NOTE THIS:—Dealers who sell UNITED STATES TIRES sell the best of everything.

